The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

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DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 28.

Information was received this evening relative to Messrs. ARNOLD, HARRIS and McGRAW, who, several days ago went in quest of the body of Col. CAMERON. The former was sent by the Confederates to Richmond, and the latter to Manassas Junction. They did not accomplish the object of their mission.

Mr. BUCH who took them to Bull's Run has returned, and reports that all the dead are not yet buried, and that the slaughter on the side of the enemy is greater by far than they themselves represented.

It is believed that Gen. McCLELLAN has been assigned to the command of the troops on both sides of the Potomac. He, in company with Secretary CAMERON, visited Arlington Saturday afternoon.

Unofficial information has been received here that the Confederates contemplated at an early day the planting of batteries on the Potomac, at points to command the channel, as a part of their general programme.

At Aquia Creek they have five guns upon one battery, and three upon another, and while an excursion party from Washington were in that vicinity, on Saturday, a train of cars full of troops, it is said, came up to the station there, and by way of amusement or experiment, a few ineffectual shots were fired at a distance of three miles from the steamboat containing the pleasure party, which comprised several members and ex-members of Congress.

Some of our citizens were considerably alarmed, last night, by the successive reports of heavy cannon, which subseqently proved to be from the same steamboat on its return, and not from the enemy, as was at first apprehended.

The business of the Senate in Executive Session has so far been confined principally to action on the appointments made by the President during the recess. Those for the Army under the new bill for its increase, will, some of the Senators say, be thoroughly sifted, in order that efficiency in that branch of the public service may be secured, and incompetency excluded.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Sunday, July 28.

Gen. McCLELLAN and Gen. McDOWELL, under an escort of a company of cavalry, visited Alexandria this afternoon for the purpose of viewing Fort Ellsworth and the different regiments.

Col. KEYES has been appointed to the command of the Seventh Brigade of the Fourth Division, constituting the Eleventh and Thirty-eighth New-York, Second and Third New-Jersey, Eleventh Massachusetts, and Mozart Regiments.

Gen. McDOWELL highly complimented to-day Gen. RUNYON on his industry, zeal and efficiency in commanding the reserve during the advance on Manassas, and the promptness with which troops and supplies were forwarded.

The Government railroad employes are also entitled to much credit for the energy they exhibited in carrying out the orders.

In order to keep the Fire Zouaves within their encampment, Gen. RUNYON was compelled last night to detail a guard from the Mozart Regiment. A party of them who were straggling in Washington arrived here last night under an escort of cavalry.

Company E, of the Fire Zouaves, Capt. LEVERIDGE, is winning golden opinions in guarding the Government storehouses.

Gen. RUNYON retires to-morrow and Maj.-Gen. McCALL assumes command of the Department of Alexandria.

MASSACHUSETTS THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 28.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Col. LEONARD, will leave to-morrow afternoon by the Norwich route, *viâ* New-York, for the seat of war. This is one of the best regiments yet enlisted, and is armed with the most improved rifle and sword-bayonet. Col. LEONARD and Lieut.-Col. BATCHELDER are both excellent officers, the former having, during several years, commanded the Fifth Brigade M. V. M. The past members of the old Boston City Guard, from which the present regiment originated, together with the Second Batallion of Infantry, will escort them through the city to the dépôt.

The Boston Coast Guard, having been accepted by the Government, will be immediately organized in a light-foot battery of 200 men, with six brass guns.

ARRIVAL OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Sunday, July 28.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment arrived in this city, at 7 o'clock this evening, by the Hudson River Railroad. Cars were furnished by the Road of sufficient number to bring the whole regiment up comfortably, and were run without accident, and with good speed. A procession of military, Fire Department and civic associations met the regiment at the dépôt, and escorted them to their armory.

The streets were densely thronged with thousands of the friends of the returning soldiers, and the welcome was most warm. As they marched through the streets, the friends and relatives of the soldiers could not be restrained, but, breaking through the ranks, rushed into their arms and entirely interrupting the the regularly planned order of march.

The men looked tough and well, but much dilapidated, as to clothing.

THE BATLE OF BULL RUN.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. SCHENCK.

SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
DEPARTMENNT N. E. VIRGINIA, July 23, 1861.

To Brig.-Gen. Tyler, Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit this report of the movements and service of my brigade in the battle at Bull's Run, on the Gainesville road, on the 21st inst.

Leaving my camp, one mile south of Centreville, at 2½ o'clock A. M. of that day, I marched at the head of your division, as ordered, with my command in column, in the following order: the First Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, Col. McCOOK; the Second Ohio, Lieut.-Col. MASON; the Second New-York State Militia, Col. TOMPKINS; and Capt. CARLISLE's Battery of Light Artillery, six (6) brass guns. To Capt. CARLISLE's command was also attached the large Parrott gun, 30-pounder, under direction of Lieut. HAINES, of the artillery corps.

Proceeding slowly and carefully, preceded by five (5) companies of skirmishers of the First and Second Ohio, which I threw out on either side of the road, we approached the bridge over Bull's Run, beyond which the rebels were understood to be posted and intrenched, and to within a distance of perhaps three-fourths of a mile of their batteries, on the other side of the stream.

In obedience to your command, on first discovery of the presence of the enemy's infantry forming into line on the hill side beyond the Run, I deployed my three regiments of infantry to the left of the road and formed them in line of battle in front of his right. Thus my command was constituted the left wing of our dvision, Col. SHERMAN's Brigade coming up and taking position to the right of the road.

After the fire had been opened by discharge of the large Parrott gun from the centre in the direction of the enemy's work, I moved my extended line gradually forward at intervals, taking advantage of the ground, until I had my force sheltered partly in a hollow covered by a ridge and wood in front, and partly by the edge of the timber lying between us and the run. Here we lay, in pursuance of your orders, for perhaps two and a half or three hours, with no evidence of our nearness to the enemy except the occasional firing of musketry by our skirmishers in the wood in front, answered by the muskets or rifles of the enemy, to whom our presence and position were thus indicated, with a view to distract his attention from the approach of Col. HUNTER's force from above and in his rear. At this time I received your notice and order, announcing that HUNTER was heard from—that he had crossed, and was coming down about two miles above us, and directing that if I saw any signs of a stampede of the enemy in front, I should make a dash with the two Ohio Regiments keeping the New-York Regiment in reserve. For this movement I immediately formed and prepared. Soon after, and when, by the firing of artillery and musketry in front at the right, it appeared that the rebels were actively engaged in their position by our forces on the other side of the stream, I received your order to extend my line still further to the left, sending forward Col. McCOOK's Regiment to feel the battery of the enemy, which was ascertained to be on the hill covering the ford, half a mile below the bridge, and supporting him with my two other regiments. This was immediately done. Col. McCOOK advanced in that direction along the road, which we found to be a narrow track through a pine wood, thick and close with undergrowth, and flanked on either side by ambuscades of brush-work, which were now, however, abandoned. Reaching the head of this narrow road where it opened upon the stream, Col. McCOOK found the battery to be a strong earth-work immediately opposite, mounted with at least four heavy guns, and commanding the outlet from the wood. An open space of low ground lay between, with a cornfield to the left, the direct distance across to the enemy's battery being about 350 yards. Behind the battery, and supporting it, were discovered some four regiments of the rebel troops, while rifle-pits were seen directly in front of it. The First Regiment was there deployed to the left in the edge of the woods and into the cornfield; one company, Capt. KELLS', being thrown forward towards the Run, up to within, perhaps, twenty yards of the battery. While this was done, I advanced the Second Ohio, followed by the Second New-York, towards the head of the road, in supporting distance from the First Ohio, Lieut.-Col. MASON's regiment filing also to the left. Receiving Col. McCOOK's report of the battery, and that it would be impossible to turn it with any force we had, I immediately dispatched a message to the centre to bring up some pieces of artillery to engage the enemy from the head of the road. In the meantime the enemy, discovering our presence and position in the woods, and evidently having the exact range of the road we were occupying, opened on us with a heavy fire of shells and round and grape shot. To avoid the effect of this as much as possible, I ordered the men to fall back into the woods on each side of the road, and was presently reinforced by two guns of Ayres' battery, under Lieut. RANSOM, which passed to the head of the road. A brisk cannonading was then opened, but a very unequal one on account of the superior force and metal of the enemy. While this continued, I left my horse and passed through the wood, and remained some time by our guns to be satisfied whether we were making any impression on the enemy's work. I soon found that it was not thus to be carried, and such also was the opinion of the officer in charge of the guns. Retiring, I found that the most of my two regiments in the rear had fallen back out of range of the hot and constant fire of the enemy's cannon, against which they had nothing to oppose. The suffering from this fire was principally with the Second New-York, as they were in the line where most of the shell and shot fell that passed over the heads of the Second Ohio. Taking with me two companies of the Second Ohio, which were yet in the woods maintaining their position, I returned to cover and bring way RANSOM's guns. It was just at this place and point of time that you visited yourself the position we were serving. I must not omit to speak with commendation of the admirable manner in which these guns of ours were handled and served by the officers and men having them in charge. And I may notice the fact, also, that as we were withdrawing from this point we saw another heavy train of the enemy's guns arrive, and move up the stream on the other side of their battery with which we had been engaged, along what I supposed to be the road from Manassas, towards where the battle was raging with our troops on the right.

My three regiments being all called in, then retired and rested in good order, at the centre of the front, near the turnpike Here I was informed by Col. McCOOK that you had crossed the Run above with other portions of our division, and left with him an order for me to remain with my infantry in that position supporting CARLISLE's Battery, which was posted close to the road on the right. This was 1 P. M. Capt. CARLISLE, while we thus rested, was playing with much apparent effect upon the enemy's works across the Run, with his two rifled pieces, as was also Lieut. HAINES with the large Parrott gun. Soon after, having successive and cheering reports, confirmed by what we could observe, of the success of our Army on the other side of the Run, I discovered that bodies of the enemy were in motion, probably retreating, to their right. To scatter them and hasten their flight, I ordered into the road towards the bridge the two rifled guns, and had several rounds fired with manifest severe effect. This, however, drew from the enemy's batteries again a warm and quick fire of shell, and with rifled cannon, on our position on the road, which continued afterwards and with little intermission, with loss of some lives again in my New-York regiment, until the close of the fight. While this was going on, Capt. ALEXANDER, of the Engineer Corps, brought up the company of pioneers, or ax-men, which, with its officers and sixty men, had been entirely detailed from the regiments of my brigade, to open a communication over the bridge, and through the heavy abattis which obstructed the passage of troops on our front beyond the Run. To support him while thus engaged I brought up, and placed in the road towards the bridge, McCOOK's and TOMPKINS' Regiments, detailing also, and sending forward to the bridge a company of the Second New-Yorkers to cover the men while cutting through the enemy's abattis. A second company from Lieut.-Col. MASON's command was also brought forward with axes, afterwards, to aid in clearing the obstructions, and thus in a short time Capt. ALEXANDER succeeded in opening a passage. Capt. CARLISLE's battery was now posted on the hillside, in the open field, to the left of the road towards the bridge.

Very soon after some reverse of fortune appearing to have taken place with our troops on the other side, who were falling back up the Run, it was discovered and reported to me that a large body of the enemy had passed over the stream below the bridge, and were advancing through a wood in the low ground at our left with an evident purpose to flank us. To intercept this movement, I ordered forward into the road, still lower down, two of CARLISLE's brass howitzers, a few rounds from which, quickly served, drove the rebels from the woods and back to the other side of the stream. It was not long after this that the unpleasant intelligence came of our Army being in retreat from the front across the ford above, and the order was received to fall back on Centreville. The retreat of my Brigade, being now in the rear of our Division, was conducted in the reverse order of our march in the morning, the Second New-York moving first, and being followed by the Second Ohio and First Ohio, the two latter Regiments preserving their lines in good degree, rallying together and arriving at Centreville with closed ranks, and sharing comparatively little in the panic which characterized so painfully that retreat, and which seemed to be occasioned more by the fear of frightenod teamsters, and of hurrying and excited civilians, (who ought never to have been there,) than even by the reckless disorder and want of discipline of straggling soldiers. Near the house which was occupied as a hospital for the wounded, about a mile from the battle-ground, a dashing charge was made upon the retreating column by a body of the rebel cavalry, which was gallantly repelled and principally by two companies of the Second Ohio, with loss on both sides. Here, also, in this attack, occurred some of the casualties to the Second New-York Regiment. From this point to Centreville a portion of the First Ohio was detailed, under command of Lieut.-Col. PARROTT, and acted efficiently as a rear guard, covering the retreat. Arrived at Centreville, I halted the two Ohio regiments on the hill, and proceeded to call on Gen. McDOWELL, whom I found engaged in forming the reserve of the Army and other troops in line of battle to meet an expected attack that night of the enemy at that point. I offered him our services, and asked for orders, premising, however, that unfed and weary troops who had been 17 hours on the march and battle-field might not be very effective, unless it were to be posted as a reserve in case of later emergency. Gen. McDOWELL directed me to take them to the foot of the hill, there to stop and encamp. This I did, establishing the two regiments together in the wood to the west of the turnpike. After resting here about two hours, I was notified that your division, with the rest of the forces under the General Commanding, were leaving Centreville and received your order to fall back on Washington. I took the route by Fairfax Court-house, and thence across to Vienna, arriving at the latter place at 3½ A. M. on the morning of the 22d, and there resting the troops for two hours in an open field. During the march we did what was possible to cover the rear of the column then scattered on the road. Two miles or less this side of Vienna, Col. COOL with the main body of his regiment, turned upon the road leading to the Chain Bridge over the Potomac, thinking it might be a better way, and at the same time afford, by the presence of a large and organized body, protection to any stragglers that might have taken that route. Lieut.-Col. MASON, with the Second Ohio, marched in by the way of Falls Church and Camp Upton.

The return of the Ohio regiments to Washington was made necessary by the fact that, their term of service having expired, they are at once to be sent home to be mustered out of service.

Not having been able to obtain yet complete or satisfactory returns of all the casualties in the battle, in the different corps of my brigade, I shall reserve the list of them for a separate report, which I will furnish as soon as practicable.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ROBT. SCHENCK, Brigadier-General.

THE PANIC AND THE RETREAT.

CARD FROM G. P. PUTNAM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I be permitted to say a word by way of comment on the very gentlemanly (?) and courteous allusion of your correspondent "Jasper," in reference to my hurried statement of what I saw of the "retreat"?

First, may I repeat that I was *not* on the battle-field—but that my motives in trying to be near it, in the hope of being useful, were not those of mere curiosity. Yet I was most unexpectedly placed where a few civilians, properly provided, might have rendered very essential service. Unprepared as we were for such a scene, the little that we could do, and the testimony we could give, seemed enough to justify the feeling that there was some purpose in our being there.

"Jasper's" complimentary and touching remark leads me to look over carefully what I said.

It is needless to stop to analyze the difference between ocular demonstration or positive personal testimony, and that of mere hearsay or of *inference;* this should be obvious at a glance. I intended in that brief statement to confine myself to so much only of what I actually saw and did, as had a direct bearing on the question, whether or not our whole army rushed back, at once, in tumultuous disorder to Washington, as appeared to be believed generally here on Tuesday.

I now find that after relating what *I saw*, I said that "on the whole road between Centreville and Alexandria I am confident that there were not 500 soldiers in all between 6 P. M. and daylight." By this I simply meant that, having narrated exactly how my friend and myself passed through that road between those hours, how we waited near Centreville for two hours *after* the panic had been *stopped*, and perfect order reigned on the road, and then walked back to Fairfax Court-house; how we supped and went to bed there, and then, at 3 A. M., resumed our tramp with the wagons and stragglers on to Alexandria, reaching there at 7 A. M. What I meant to say, and still do say is this: That in all this time, we being in different parts of the road, at different hours, and walking fast and slow alternately, we did not see 500 soldiers. *I repeat this.* I did *not* mean to say that the whole Army was not *behind* us, for that we couldn't tell; nor that *some* might not have passed by our open window on the road, while we were napping (not very soundly) at Fairfax. I did not say there was no panic, for I saw it, in part; nor that the Army did not retreat, for we all know that too well; but I said the panic in the road was quickly stopped, and the main Army came back in good order.

But that all the circumstances I related are essentially and simply accurate, I can only refer those who don't know me, "Jasper" included, to my companion Mr. H. N. TILLEY, of Bristol, R. I., clerk in the Navy Department.

Mr. TILLEY thinks we left Fairfax a little before 3 o'clock, but unfortunately forgot his watch there, leaving it under his pillow, a prize to the rebels, I fear. The time of our halt, near Centreville *after* the panic, can be verified by the driver of the wagon of Company H, Third Regiment of Maine, which remained there *in line* the whole time, "waiting," as the teamster told us, "for orders to move on."

At Fairfax, also, between 10 and 11 o'clock P. M., we were talking with a group, one of whom was Senator WADE, of Ohio, who, I heard had done good service in stopping the confusion at Centreville, and who proposed to return there next day, napping meanwhile in their wagon by the roadside.

Among the first of those we met from the field were Hon. CALEB LYON and Senator WILSON, and Mr. SHAW, of the *Herald*, who was on horseback—but these all told us at 4 P. M. that "the day was *ours*." A friend from the field at this hour actually appointed to meet me next day *on* the field. Five minutes after came the news of reverse, and ten minutes more, the head of the stampede.

Finally, I reaffirm, with the above explanation, the precise accuracy of the particulars which Mr. "Jasper" so coolly pronounces "incorrect and false in every respect." The —— of this assertion is in keeping with the "masked battery" behind which he makes it. But let all intemperate personalities and bickerings be thrown to the winds. In such a crisis as this, it is no time to stand on trifles or punctilios. Shall not every true-hearted man do his utmost, much or little as that may be, to dispel illusions, especially those which are demoralizing and disgraceful to our volunteers and our whole people? and shall we not work hand to hand in cheering on fresh columns to honorable success and *certain* victory?

Why, Sirs, was not the atmosphere in Philadelphia and here, last Monday night, so thick with gloom that thousands were inclined to despair of the Republic?

Away with such faint-hearted depression. We have had a bad disaster; disguising it were wicked, as well as useless; but we can learn a vast deal by it which is essential to our ultimate and more effectual success, and to the more thorough and permanent crushing out of this desperate rebellion. The evidence increases that its leaders did their utmost, and staked their whole cause on this battle, and that up to 4 P. M. they considered it lost. If we are true to ourselves, if our regiments are pruned of incompetent officers, and are properly prepared for the next struggle, the result cannot be doubtful. G. P. P.

DEBRIS OF THE GREAT BATTLE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 27, 1861.

One picks up continually various bits of interesting information about the battle. But the most trustworthy and valuable fact that has come to light was contained in the testimony given to-day in the rooms of the Sanitary Commission, by a very intelligent gentleman, the surgeon of the Twenty-seventh New-York Regiment, Dr. BARNES.

He states that he accompanied his Regiment to the field, and that after certain movements which he particularizes, there was a hot fire, and a considerable number of men fell on our side. These wounded were, to the number of at least thirty, brought up to the shade of a large elm tree. Here he took off his coat and vest and hung them on a branch, and, with his assistants, operated on a number, amputating some and performing other minor operations, the wounds being nearly all from bullets in the legs or feet. He remembers one case particularly, of a fine young fellow, whose leg he cut off, on which he placed a tourniquet, and as the man seemed in good condition he showed him how, in case the wound bled, he could turn it himself, at the same time leaving him a little brandy in a cup. He placed him with his back against a tree. A turn in the battle, and the necessity of helping other wounded, took him away from this point; but soon after he returned to the tree to get his coat and see after these cases, when he discovered, to his horror, that *they had all been bayoneted!* The young man against the tree had a huge bayonet wound in his breast. He states, too, that while he and his assistants were helping another company of wounded—though they waved their scarfs and called out that these were wounded men—a body of musketeers poured in their fire upon them *twice!* As he passed up from the place where was the hospital with the wounded he heard cannon-shots and shell in that direction, and has little doubt, as has often been stated, that this refuge of the wounded was shelled by the enemy.

Dr. BARNES will state the most important of these facts, as an affidavit, subsequently.

Somewhat correct returns of the whole number of wounded here seem to be obtained, as follows: In Washington and vicinity, 320; left on the field and in buildings (about) 180; total, 500. Supposing the usual percentage of deaths to wounded—that is, 1 to 4—there would be killed 125; total killed and wounded, 625. In Thursday's battle 31 is the number killed and wounded, as near as can be ascertained, making less than 700 in the two battles for killed and wounded.

The missing and prisoners must amount to a much larger number. The killed, wounded and missing among the privates of the Seventy-ninth alone amounted yesterday (Thursday) to 164.

One event about the preparations for battle had always been a mystery to me—why Gen. McDOWELL had not thrown up temporary earthworks in Centreville, in case of a repulse, so that he might easily hold it, and check a panic, to which all our troops are liable. It appears that this order was given to Col. MILES to be executed by BLENKER's Regiment. The redoubtable Colonel who commanded the reserve—eight regiments—*was drunk nearly all day*, and never gave the order; and so nothing was done to stay the flight.

He was superseded by Col. DAVIES, of the Sixteenth, even on the field of battle. He ought at once to be court-martialed.

This reserve alone—probably 7,000 strong—might have saved the day, and were all ready to do it, if they had had the orders. C. L. B.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The recruiting for the Army last week, as noticed in the reports to be handed in this morning, exhibits a little improvement. The old Army, whose offices are at Chatham, Cedar and Hudson streets, continues to enlist for "general service;" but the Army, the raising of which Congress recently authorized, enlists for itself alone, to that we are now raising what will soon be known as "a new and an old Regular Army." The former has recruiting rendezvous now in almost every loyal State in the Union. The heretofore unprecedented sight of a recruiting office for the United States Regulars in country towns, villages, and often on the road-side, is losing its novelty every day, and the farmer and village blacksmith are learning to be more civil to their "help" while so tempting an employer as Uncle Sam is near at hand. From Pittsburgh, Pa., Wheeling, Va., Columbus, Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio, St. Louis, Mo., Harrisburgh and other towns in Pennsylvania, Portland, Me., Portsmouth, N. H., and fifty other places, United States soldiers will soon be coming on to join the "eleven new double-battalion regiments for service" in the States and Territories. In this City, Yorkville and Fort Hamilton, recruits for the Twelfth Regiment of Foot are accumulating slowly. The old regiments got 28 men last week in town, and a few detachments from the country. One from Philadelphia arrived Saturday, and was immediately sent over to Governor's Island.

Recruiting for the Navy is brisk, but does not keep pace with current requirements. In ordinary times, New-York enlisted fifty blue-jackets a week, which was considered good, as it answered all purposes; but, although, since Monday last, 163 men have been obtained here, we want twice as many. Offices are open in this City, in Boston, in Portsmouth, N. H., in New-Bedford, Mass., in Baltimore, Md., in Cincinnati, Ohio, in Erie and in Philadelphia, Pa., in Buffalo, N. Y., and an occasional batch of men is sent from each, and still the demand is greater than the supply. Receiving-ships, for the tuition of sailors, are stationed as follows: New-York, *North Carolina*, 84; Boston, *Ohio*, 84; Philadelphia, *Princeton*, 6. A vessel in place of the *Pennsylvania*, at Norfolk, will, probably, soon get a permanent receiving commission at Portsmouth, N. H. Notwithstanding the many inconveniences of having in the service a disproportionate number of landsmen, offices in country villages, and county towns, will soon be open for the enlistment of such men, leaving to luck the risk of making some of them sailors, and ordinary sailors. It is worth remarking that landsmen could be obtained in almost any number in New-York, at times, too, when the soldiers' recruiting party is most slimly patronized; why inducements are offered in the provinces and not here we know not. In the list of permanent guardships, it may not be amiss to mention the steamer *Alleghany*, formerly receiving-ship at Baltimore, Md., and now substituted for *Old Ironsides*, in the Roads of Annapolis, opposite the old Naval Academy. She has a "treble marine guard," which consists of 100 men.

Every day the United States forces in this vicinity have fluctuated since the war began. Since April we have sometimes had on one Monday 3,500 sailors and soldiers here, and not 100 on the next. To-day they are as follows:

	Men.
Governor's Island	522
Fort Hamilton	575
North Carolina (sailors and ordinary sailors)	968
Steam-sloop Richmond	320
Steam-gunboat Iroquois	110
Marines	160
Total	2,655

The crew of the *Richmond* unanimously complain of hard treatment. They have got only 24 hours' liberty and $6 each since their arrival from the Mediterranean. They want more money and more liberty, which they should receive; but no man whose time has not expired has any right to expect his discharge from the service when the nation is engaged in war.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

TROOPS TRANSFERRED TO WASHINGTON

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 26,
Viâ BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 28.

To-day all has been activity at Fortress Monroe. During last night an order arrived from Washington for four regiments to be immediately transported to Washington *viâ* Baltimore, and a steamer arrived from Baltimore for that purpose.

Colonels BAKER's and DURYEE's regiments have sailed, and the Third and Fourth New-York Regiments will follow in a few hours. They go to Washington for active service in Virginia, and their place at Old Point will be filled by a large number of recruits. The California and New-York Regiments will form a brigade under the command of Col. BAKER. In consequence of this movement of troops, the contemplated advance to Fox Hill has been abandoned.

Hampton City is still held by a strong force.

Newport's News will, it is believed, withstand any force that Col. MAGRUDER can bring against it. However, it is generally believed that the Confederate will attack Newport's News within a few days.

During the last few hours they have extended their pickets one mile and a half nearer Hampton.

This afternoon some twenty horsemen attacked one of our pickets, who dispersed the party and killed one of their number.

Prof. LA MOUNTAIN made an ascension last evening at Hampton, but on account of the wind, could not attain a great elevation.

Col. ALLEN's court-martial is again in progress. The Colonel has for some time been confined to close quarters at Carroll Hall, having, I believe, twice broken his parole.

Several contraband slaves, it is supposed, followed the California Regiment, disguised with uniforms.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Gov. MORGAN's Staff, is just in from Hampton. He reports that MAX WEBER fully expects to be attacked to-night, the Confederates being already some distance this side of the New Market Bridge, with a strong force of infantry and cavalry.

Col. E. F. SHEPARD is actively superintending the distribution of the arms and clothing sent on by the State of New-York for her regiments.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 28.

The Old Point boat brings the following:

The three remaining companies of the Fourth Regiment have been ordered to Washington. They leave Old Point by the Baltimore boat. Thirty of them are sick, and go with the companies in charge of Dr. WAINWRIGHT, of the Scott Life Guard.

It became apparent early last evening that the rebels meditated an attack on Hampton. Gen. BUTLER determined to abandon the town in case of a formidable advance, and at 7 o'clock the order was given for the families and goods to be removed

Within one hour orders were also issued to burn the town, rather than have it fall into the hands of the enemy. The General well understands that the possession of Hampton by the rebels will be of no particular importance.

A stampede of the colored population took place all night, and to-day the road has been lined with refugees to the fortress, and Army wagons and carts bringing in goods from Hampton.

The road has presented a most remarkable appearance; nearly 1,000 contraband men, women and children must have come in during the last twenty-four hours. For the present, those not encamped in the fortress will be quartered in and around the Seminary Building, lately the head-quarters of Col. DURYEA. About 9 o'clock, Friday night, the Naval Brigade and the Massachusetts Company came in and encamped near the fortress.

MAX WEBER's Regiment came in this (Saturday) morning, and will occupy Camp Hamilton.

An alarm occurred this morning, and several buildings in Hamilton were fired by our troops. The rebels will doubtless occupy the place to-morrow unless it should be burned.

A flag of truce came in from the rebels professing to exchange Lieut. SHURTLIFF and Capt. JENKINS.

RETURN OF THE THREE MONTHS' SOLDIERS.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

All day yesterday and during the evening the armory of the Sixth Regiment over Centre Market, was crowded with the relatives and friends of the regiment, Col. JOS. C. PINCKNEY, momentarily expected to arrive home. But, as in the case of the other regiments, there was no reliability to any of the reports as to the probable hour of arrival. The same scene of disappointment was likewise reënacted along Broadway and among the vast crowd congregated on the Battery and in the vicinity of the Camden and Amboy Railroad dépôt. The escort was promptly on the ground, and attracted no little attention. First came the Union Fire Company, in open order. Next, the Fifty-fifth Regiment Band, heading a detachment of the Eleventh Regiment. Then came a German Benevolent Society, with a banner—

"WELCOME SIXTH."

Then came a huge lager-bier dray, neatly covered and decorated, having 34 young ladies dressed in white muslin, with garlands about their heads, and shields or escutcheons in their hands, symbolical of the States which they severally represented. A German Turner Association, and a large delegation of citizens generally brought up the rear. The late hour at which the regiment arrived prevented such a general turnout of our citizens as would have greeted them had they arrived during the day. The Sixth, although not engaged in Washington or on the "sacred soil," have nevertheless done important duty in Maryland, in keeping the route to the capital open at the critical period of the Baltimore riots, and subsequently in keeping the Secessionists in check.

RETURN OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

All Saturday afternoon Brooklyn was in a fever of excitement over the anticipated return of Col. BENNETT and his regiment. Fulton-street, from the ferry to the City Hall, was thronged, and its principal buildings gaily decorated with banners and other insignia suitable to the occasion. Near the City Hall the words "Welcome Home," in large letters, were placed over the street through which they were to pass. The Seventieth Regiment mustered; also the reserve corps of the Thirteenth, the Brooklyn Cadets, the Home Guard, and various German associations and citizens, preparatory to escorting the returning regiment to the arsenal, in Portland-avenue.

It was not until between 2 and 3 o'clock, however, on Sunday morning, that the regiment made its appearance at Fulton ferry. It was there met by such of the citizens and escort as had not retired, and marched quietly to its place of rendezvous. The men were apparently in excellent health and spirits, having suffered little in any respect in their loyal venture for the Union, though returning to welcome homes with loyal hearts and untarnished honors.

The Twenty-eighth is mostly composed of Germans, numbering about 800 men. They left Brooklyn on the 30th day of April, thus having been absent just eighty-nine days.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE WESTERN CAMPAIGN.

THE BRIGADE OF GEN. JIM LANE—FOREIGN OFFICERS WHO PROPOSE TO JOIN IT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 26, 1861.

The reorganization of our military forces in this division is progressing finely. The commanding officers will be changed where changes are necessary, and with Gen. McCLELLAN at the head, we take it for granted that the Army of the Potomac will very soon be marching to the popular quickstep, "*Onward to Richmond.*" The panic is over—confidence is again established—the discipline of the Army is being better observed, and the reinforcements are rushing in at a surprising rate.

But it is not alone to this division that the eye of the Commander-in-Chief is directed. The whole circuit of our border is being lined with armies, and the ablest military men in the nation will instinctively emit their own light, until we will have "the right men in the right places." Gen. J. H. LANE is now Brigadier of the Kansas Brigade, composed of some of the best fighting men in the country. The General is using great sagacity in the selection of his Staff and the organization of his different military corps. He has recently sent forward from this city an engineer corps that may well claim the notice of the public. They are eleven in number, and seven of them are Italians, late from their native land. They have all held high military positions in GARIBALDI's Army, and were much respected for their military skill and bravery by that distinguished General. They bear high recommendations from VICTOR EMANUEL and other royal names. One of them has been seventeen years in military service and has seven scars—another has nine scars and has seen thirteen years of active service. Besides, SACCHI has the medal of Sebastopol, given by VICTOR EMANUEL, and another one was one of 1,000 men, who defeated 12,000 under the King of Bomba.

Being possessed of the military spirit when they heard of the approaching rebellion in the United States, they set out, with motives of patriots and philanthropists, to witness the struggle between freedom and despotism. About one month ago they reached England, where they were approached by an agent of the Confederate Army, who offered them a position in BEAUREGARD's staff if they would go into the South and aid their cause.

Their Italian blood could not keep quiet before such an offer, and it was rejected with contempt. When they reached New-York they were met again by Southern emissaries, who offered them many inducements to join the cause of the South, but, true to their faith in liberty and law, they replied that they could never take up arms except to advance the principles of freedom and equal rights. They then came on to Washington a few days since to decide for themselves, where they could best act in accordance with their own ideas of justifiable warfare. They are all young men, accustomed to bold and daring exploits, being educated in the school of the greatest European General of modern times. After looking over the whole field carefully, they have decided to join the Western Army under Gen. LANE. So when the Kansas Army is once in the harness under the leadership of LANE and his advisers, BEN. McCULLOCH had better look out for dashing work.

The following list of their names, ages, &c., shows that they are men in the prime of life. They are also large, athletic, well-formed, possessing every physical, as well as mental requisite for the display of the popular soldier:

Captain, Louis Navone, (formerly Major); age, 32 years; height, 5 feet 7 inches.

First Lieutenant of Artillery, Archille de Veechy, (formerly Captain); age, 26 years; height, 6 feet, 5 inches.

First Lieutenant of Infantry, Joseph Lacquaniti, (formerly Captain); age, 33 years; height, 6 feet.

First Lieutenant of Cavalry, Ajace Sacchi, (formerly Captain); age, 22 years; height, 5 feet, 8 inches.

Second Lieutenant of Infantry, Antonio Cattaneo, (formerly First Lieutenant); age, 27 years; height, 6 feet.

Second Lieutenant of Cavalry, Domenico Oldone, (formerly First Lieutenant); age, 22 years; height, 5 feet, 8 inches.

Second Lieutenant of Infantry, Louis G. Marini, (formerly First Lieutenant); age, 24 years; height, 5 feet, 6 inches.

Also, Ebeneezer White and W. G. White, Second Lieutenants, late of Arkansas; and Lowell W. Emery, Second Lieutenant, and James M. Pomeroy, First Lieutenant, both of New-York.

A squad from one of the Connecticut regiments lately arrived in the city with some half-a-dozen secession prisoners, and among them is a Mr. CLEMENTS, who ought to be in better company. He has formerly worked in a machine-shop on Thirty-first-street, in New-York City, and afterwards went to Georgia, where he was running an engine, as engineer, when the war broke out. He states that he, with many other Union men, were pressed into the service, and he has seen no way of escape since until the fight at Bull's Run, when he was captured without resistance. This is his own statement, and if correct he will doubtless soon be at liberty.

A member of the Vermont Regiment reached this city to-day, who has been counted as lost. He has been wandering about since Sunday in Virginia, and crossed the Potomac twenty miles above here. He was kept in the house of a widow lady the first day, and received such directions from her as enabled him to make his escape. RANDOLPH.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, July 27.

The case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Green, for killing TOMPKINS, after two days examination of witnesses, was submitted without argument. Judge JOHNSON said he did not consider it necessary to analyze the testimony. He had carefully examined the notes. His opinion was that the killing was excusable, and that the prisoner must be discharged.

A gentleman from Huntsville informs the *Journal* that he heard Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, say to the mail agent that after Monday next all matter crossing the Kentucky line going South would be examined. We learn that Union men are being driven from Paducah in large numbers. Prominent among the persons expelling the Unionists is WHITE FOWLER, United States mail contractor, and one of the Vigilance Committee of the City.

Gen. FLOURNOY, of Arkansas, is dangerously ill in this city.

GEN. DIX AND THE NATIONAL GUARD.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 27.

Gen. DIX addressed the members of the National Guard this morning, appealing to them for the sake of the country's interests, which demand every sacrifice at this time, to remain a few days longer at their camp, until his arrangements had been perfected. If any of the men had urgent business or domestic calls, which would require immediate personal attention, he would freely grant them passes to Philadelphia, but he would request the Regiment to remain until Wednesday next, when they would certainly be allowed to return home.

After the General had closed his appeal, Col. LYLE put the question: Those in the negative to order arms, those in the affirmative to present them. Every arm was presented, and, at the instance of the General, three rousing cheers were given for the Guard.

[*For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.*]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—Had the author of *Philip Thaxter* possessed as much judgment as invention, as well developed powers of analyzation as of description, he would have produced a very good novel. As it is, he has not achieved a success, though the book, from its abounding incident and rapid march of events, will undoubtedly find an audience. The major defect of the book is that it seems to have been written with no purpose; it developes no truth, fastens no lasting impression upon the reader's mind. Without at all approaching to anything resembling a sermon, without infringing on the Tract Society's domain, a novel may be instructive. Fiction and truth are by no means so widely separated as the arbitrary signification of the words would imply. The plot of the story, also, is open to the charge of incoherence. The writer seems to have had a variety of dramatic property on hand that he determined to work off—somewhat as stage managers feel themselves necessitated to use effective scenery, even when it fits loosely and slides heavily in the grooves. Originally it was manifestly his intention to punish faulty folk in this world, and accordingly we find them pinned down by a forked fatality that nothing human could escape. In the further progress of the volume, however, we find this design abandoned, and several wrong doers slip through the fingers of rough retribution. The best part of the book is the scenes and sketches of life in California during the first outbreak of the auriferous fever. They are highly colored indeed, but the first to knock at the Golden Gate will recognize an unmistakeable likeness. The book is published by **Rudd & Carleton**.

—A new candidate for the poet's lays, Mrs. **Virginia Quarles**, stands indebted to the same firm for a very prepossessing presentation to the public. While big bells are chiming and striking all over the land, it is, of course, rather difficult for little silver tinklings to make themselves heard. But they fall pleasantly on our ears for all that. Most feminine hearts possess a well of poetry, and it is only necessary that the surface be tapped to cause the stream to flow. In some rare cases the waters take their way through a life, causing it to blossom with deeds of gentleness and affection. More commonly they find a channel in type. Many would object to publishing poems at such an unfavorable moment as the present, but there is one thing to be said in favor of the wisdom of such a proceeding—if they escape praise, they are also quite certain to escape censure.

—When the author of *David Copperfield*, *Oliver Twist* and *Nicholas Nickleby* puts pen to paper, great expectations are certain to be excited. And *Great Expectations* is the title of **Dickens'** last novel—a work now running through several popular serials, and of which an early reprint is issued by **Peterson**, of Philadelphia. For the privilege of advance sheets and an early chance at the MS., it is said that this Philadelphia firm pay the author the very snug sum of one thousand pounds sterling, or $5,000 federal currency. When "Boz" gave the first installments of the *Pickwick Papers* to the English public, it is questionable whether any American publisher would have given him ten cents for the advance sheets of that, or even for the exclusive copyright of anything he might subsequently produce. But Time brings its revenges. After the novelist's genius has reached a point whence it gradually tapers, or rather, after the flame whose brilliancy dazzled two continents has settled down into the staid light of a commonplace candle, hundreds bid for it and vie with each other as to who can bid highest. *Oliver Twist* would have been offered, in vain, to our publishers, even the exclusive copyright, at one-half the price which the advance sheets of a much inferior work now commands. For instance, take *Bleak House*, and the work at present before us. Good they undoubtedly are, viewed by the same rules that would guide one in deciding on the architecture of a building, and they are undoubtedly superior to many of his previous works. The plots are definitely marked, artistically worked out, and the language is classically correct; yet those who would cut the leaves of one of the author's former works with the blade of a shovel, and sit up to read it by the light of a single tallow candle, would drop into a profound slumber over the later productions, which, so far as a *money* appreciation is concerned, have proved a double success. Nature, in her luxuriant moods, laughs at restraint and purchase money, but trimmed down and laid out according to the dictates of Art, she can be measured and bought. An author's first reward is popular appreciation and sympathy—his second, and perhaps his greatest guerdon, is money.

—It seems somewhat sad that when once a writer has filled the measure of his fame, he cannot permit himself to retire and leave the decanting to posterity. But it appears to be a mania with authors, not only to lay a solid superstructure, but also to push their work to a Babel-like completion, laying the walls to the skies, and patiently working the whole with square, plummet and chisel, and trimming angles, chipping blocks, and filling interstices—until their material gives out and they are forced to eke out the tower with whatever material comes readiest to hand,—unless a confusion of brain, paraphrasing the old confusion of tongues, falls on the builders and puts a period to their pages and their labors. **Cooper**, our favorite novelist, sought to stretch his spires after the strength had departed from his hand—it is a great pity, but the error is too common to excite remark. Of course in a complete edition of his works, not even in kindness to the author can one be omitted, and accordingly **Townsend** & Co. print, and **Darley** illustrates, the *Ways of the Hour*, with the same elegance and spirit that they brought to the adornment of the pages wherein the doings of Leather-stocking were chronicled. The library that is without this series of the great American novelist's works—not the American library alone, but the English book-room as well—may very fairly be set down as incomplete.

—And thus speaking of **Cooper** brings a mention of **Irving**—though **Irving** perhaps should stand first. **Putnam**, to his National edition of the author whom all delight to honor, adds this month the first volume of *Mahomet and His Successors*. If the author's own account of the origin of this work may be credited—and surely none would dare question the truth of him who wrote the history of Mannahata—it was written to beguile the tediousness of a lingering indisposition. And here a wonder is apparent. Pages that are written while the hand that holds the pen is robust with health are yellow with bile, traces of indisposition are visible in the jaundiced features of every type, and briny rheum distills as semi-stops and full-stops to mark the sections of every sentence; yet here, in a volume written while the fever-fiend was exhausting his ingenuity of torment, now with the double-quick of his advances, and again with the deliberate dullness of a deceptive retreat, we have pages that would seem to have been written in the first flush of Spring time, by some joyous lover, turned a while from his mistress' arms, to sport on fragrant banks, and interpret to his fellows what the birds and running rills said. It is necessary to read other works than those written by theologists, to arrive at a rightful appreciation of him who was called "The Faithful," by believing Bedouins, long before the boy came to manhood to be styled "The Prophet." Greater impostors lead the world at the present day, than any that ever fled to or from Mecca.

Soldiers' hymn-books, military manuals, and all manner of such camp conveniences are vomited from the many mouths of multiplying presses. Undoubtedly, they are "good things to have" in the ranks. **Cromwell** knew perfectly well what he was about when he led off before a battle with a psalm tune, and his soldiers knew what they were doing when they bit the metre short and charged like lugubrious lightning on the ranks of the Cavaliers. But something more than either singing or drilling is needed to insure a victory. **Napoleon** had a saving sense of this when he proclaimed the result of his observations, and declared that Providence ever favored the side that had the heaviest artillery. It is all very well to employ hymn-books and prayer-books before a fight, but when the bolt bursts the soldier must drop such things and rely mainly on his musket. There is one thing, too, that soldiers would do well to remember; directions for charging are given in all military manuals, but when an officer cries "charge home," they are not expected to charge home——to Washington.

—Do our friends across the water get up an *Eclectic* magazine? We expect not. Probably it wouldn't pay. But **Mr. Bidwell** stops not to inquire whether his compliment is reciprocated or not. Month by month he wades through the foreign periodicals and appropriates the best papers he can find. With such a field to select from the wonder would be that he failed to get up a presentable collection—not that he does. This month he shows a keen appreciation of the exigencies of the day by giving articles on such timely themes as rifled cannon and other appliances of war. "The Gorilla and his country," is an appreciative review, or rather *résumé*, of **Du Chaillu**'s work—recently published by the **Harpers**—from **Colbourn**'s *New Monthly*. The author evidently inclines to the opinion that **Du Chaillu** has done something for science, notwithstanding the contrary opinion entertained by **Mr. Malone** and other lonely questioners.

A New Map.—The march of our armies proves a complicated puzzle. One day here, and another day there, now retreating and again advancing, it seems very difficult indeed to fix their exact location. New points of interest arise daily. Scarcely is one map drawn before some little point heretofore deemed of no importance, suddenly appears as the centre of interest. Mr. **Rumpf**, who some time since published a very good bird's-eye view of the Seat of War, now brings out another, decidedly an improvement on the first. Distances are given, and the different shades of grass in the different countries are specified. The artist even arrested his pencil to give the smoke of the battle at Bull's Run,—or, rather, the cow-ardly run. For presenting a good understanding of the position of places, this map of Mr. **Rumpf**'s is much to be commended.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The Great Earthquake and Subsequent Conflagration at Mendoza—Horrors of the Occasion—Political Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

City of Buenos Ayres, Tuesday, April 30, 1861.

Though not a professed newspaper correspondent, nor intending to become such, during my short sojourn in South America, I yet feel inclined to send to your journal a concise account of a terrible catastrophe, of which you will probably have heard some account, ere this reaches you, that occurred last month in the Province of Mendoza, one of the States of this, the Argentine, Confederation. The details of this catastrophe have filled the papers of this and the other provinces for several weeks past, while the event has awakened the sympathy and commiseration of the entire nation. I refer to the recent utter destruction, by an earthquake, of the City of Mendoza, the capital of the above-mentioned Argentine province of the same name.

The City of Mendoza was one of the old cities of South America. I say *was*, for it no longer exists, except as an uninhabited and uninhabitable mass of ruins. Its site, as may be seen on any map of South America, is at or near the base of the Andes chain of mountains, on the eastern side, and is about six hundred miles, more or less, from this city, on the road hence over the mountains to Chili. Besides being the capital, it was the centre of the trade of the province, and a place, according to all accounts that I have seen or heard respecting it, of considerable wealth and refinement among its citizens. That it was a place of some enterprise and modern advancement may safely be judged from the fact that the city, or at least a portion of it, was lighted with gas—which fact enhanced the calamity, as will be seen by the sequel. Its population, before its recent destruction, is variously estimated as having been, according to some accounts from ten to twelve, or according to others, as many as twenty thousand souls. This great diversity of estimates is readily accounted for when it is recollected that seldom is there anything like a regular census taken in these South American countries, of the population of either cities or States. But by comparing all the reliable data as yet furnished to the public respecting the catastrophe—the reported number of its victims and of the survivors—its late population may safely be set down, I think, as from thirteen to fourteen thousand.

On the evening of the 20th of March last, at about half-past eight o'clock, without any other warning of the impending catastrophe than a loud peal of thunder, or what was supposed to be such, there instantaneously occurred an earthquake, so violent in its character, and so rapid and terrible in its vibrations, that in this first shock, and in a very few moments of time, the *entire city of Mendoza was laid in ruins*; and as all accounts agree in stating, *not a building of any kind was left standing*. A better idea of the extensive violence of the shock, will be formed, if it is borne in mind that the structures of Spanish American cities are not built as are those of our cities, with their high brick walls, but, on the contrary, are generally of but one story, sometimes of two, and rarely of three stories in height, the walls being, moreover, in all cases, thick and massive, varying from two or two and a half to three and three and a half feet in thickness. In fact, as the accounts state, the earth opened in many places about the city; deep chasms were found, and pools of water issued from the ground and stood in places where none existed before.

The inhabitants of the city, thus unforewarned, and therefore prevented from seeking the partial security usually resorted to in such cases, by flying from their tumbling houses into the streets and squares of the city, mostly met the horrible fate which, under the circumstances, was inevitable. Of the entire population of the city, nearly every account, from the beginning, agrees in stating, not less than *two-thirds* perished in a moment, or lingered and died a more protracted and horrible death beneath the mass of overwhelming ruins. No account or report that I have seen or heard, makes the number of those who thus perished less than 6,000 or 7,000, while other accounts, apparently equally authentic, including one of they latest published, estimates the number of victims at ten thousand—proabbly a medium number between the two extremes would be not very far from correct. The survivors, according to the same account, numbered only three to four thousand; and of these, very many were seriously wounded or contused, and a considerable number of those so injured are known to have since died; while others of the survivors, so the accounts state, have become hopelessly insane.

At the time of the catastrophe the weather was hot, (the season of the year corresponding, of course, to our own September, and the climate being something like that of Virginia or North Carolina,) and the stench arising from so many unburied human bodies, besides those of the large number of dogs, horses, &c., that likewise perished, was so great as to render the atmosphere of the ruined city, after two or three days, quite intolerable. Those of the survivors who were uninjured betook themselves to the surrounding country; and the injured, who had at first been mostly collected, and, as best could be done cared for, in the public plaza of the city, were also removed as soon as sufficient assistance reached the place, into the surrounding country also, and placed under such temporary shelter as could be found or erected at the moment. The sufferings of these wretched survivors from heat, exposure and hunger, especially before aid reached them, can better be imagined than described.

To add to the calamity of the earthquake itself, almost immediately after the city was laid in ruins by it, a general conflagration broke out, caused in the business portion of the city, so the accounts state, by the gas which had just been lighted there, and in other portions by the chimney fires, consuming whatever of combustible there was with which the fire came in contact.

"The howling of the dogs," says the diary of an eye-witness of the events of that and the several succeeding days, and written near the scene, "the shrill cry of the birds and fowls, and the distressed neighing of the horses, mingled with the shrieks, lamentations and groans of an entire people, were appalling." The same diary, under date of the 21st of March, says: "Through whatever street one passes, nothing is heard but the shrieks and wailings of the victims, who lie buried alive beneath the surrounding ruins, very many having thus perished for want of organized assistance. The conflagration increases, and all is disorder and confusion. There is no order or authority in the streets or plazas."

Nor were these—the earthquake and the fire—the whole of the calamity. To the disgrace of human nature, it must be added, that speedily following the destruction of the city, and while the fire was consuming the combustible matter which the earthquake could not destroy, marauders from the surrounding country flocked in, and commenced an indiscriminate pillage and sacking of whatever of valuable was to be found in the doomed city, and some accounts add, but I will not vouch for their correctness, though they are generally credited here, cut the throats of many of the survivors with whom they came in contact, and who possessed anything valuable which the villains coveted. I have said that reports here lay the charge of this barbarity to robbers from the country, but how much of it is properly chargable to them, and how much to miscreants living within the city, and who unfortunately survived the catastrophe, will probably never be known. The evil was remedied as soon as organized aid and force could be brought to the spot; and it is some relief to the indignant feelings aroused by the account of the above-mentioned barbarity, to read that "They have shot," I translate this from the same daily, of the date of March 26, "four of the marauders, upon the ruins of the city, and two more in the suburb of San Vicente, without any formality or indictment, as the exigency of the case required." This was probably done in accordance with a decree of the day before, making it a capital offence to be found pillaging.

Many incidents connected with the catastrophe have been recorded in the journals, but I have not time nor space to mention many of them. The Governor of the Province and his wife escaped, but all their children (the accounts I have seen do not say how many they were) perished. Of upwards of twenty nuns in the Jesuit Convent, but eight escaped; and one, whether of this or some other convent I cannot make sure, finally escaped by working her way out from under the ruins, where she had remained buried *four or five days*, with the aid of no other instrument than her scissors, which she had in use at the moment of the catastrophe. On the 30th of March a woman was rescued alive from beneath the ruins, where she had remained buried since the 20th, and was taken to the hospital. It is recorded as, and it certainly is a singular circumstance, that a distinguished naturalist, whose name I have seen recorded, but have it not now by me, and cannot recall, had some time since published the prediction that the city of Mendoza would one day be destroyed, in the very way it has now been, basing his prediction on the theory suggested by geological and meteorological phenomena observed by him, that the city had been built between two extinct or slumbering volcanoes; and, what is more singular, this same philosopher happened to be in the city at the time of the catastrophe, and was one of its victims. Some accounts state that several, I think three, North Americans were also among the victims. Of course, it could hardly be otherwise than that some of our ubiquitous countrymen should be present in even that far, out-of-the-way inland city.

Though the shock of the 20th utterly destroyed the city, it was followed by many others, on several immediately succeeding days; and it may not be uninteresting to give a brief account of them, condensed from the same diary before referred to. On the 21st there were nineteen shocks, of which seven were quite severe; on the 22d there were fourteen, four of which were quite severe; on the 23d, there were thirteen shocks, three of them quite severe and prolonged; on the 24th there were nine "tremblings" and three severe shocks in the morning; on the 25th there were nine "tremblings" but only one hard shock; on the 26th there were seven "tremblings"; on the 27th there was one "trembling"; on the 28th there were seven shocks, three of them very severe; and on the 29th there were seven shocks, three of which were violent.

As soon as that catastrophe became known, all the provincial Governments, as well as the Federal Government, took the most prompt measures to relieve, as far as possible, the sufferings and distress of the survivors, by organizing and sending to the spot physicians, medicines, food and clothing; and the charitable contributions raised in this city, by all the various modes and methods—secular and religious—usually resorted to among our own people to arouse to activity the sympathy and active charity of the public, have been resorted to here with the most successful results.

Later accounts inform us that the line or course of the earthquake extended westward from Mendoza, across a portion at least of the great chain of the Andes Mountains. A correspondent of *El Nacional*, a daily journal of this city, writing under date of the 25th of March from San Juan, (to the northward from Mendoza,) says that the earthquake which destroyed Mendoza, shook also two villages which are named by him) at the foot of the central ranges of the Andes; that it was Heaven's mercy only that spared them; that the scene there presented was terrific; that the mountains were rent with deep fissures, their summits being cleft asunder, and remaining so; that the road was completely obstructed, for long continuous distances, by huge masses of rock that were hurled down from the summits, and by the *débris* of fallen masses; that large pieces of rock were thrown from one mountain to another, with the reverberation of artillery; and that several travelers were killed on the road by being crushed beneath the falling masses of rock.

Here, the only appreciable effect of the earthquake was to derange the regularity of movement of time-pieces.

You will probably already, before the receipt of this, have received some accounts of the recent political excitement and trouble here, caused by the fact of the Federal Congress of the Confederation, recently assembled in session at the capital, (Parana,) having refused, by formal vote, to allow any of the Buenos Ayrean delegation (city or provincial,) to take seats in the Congress, this being the first session since the recent reunion of Buenos Ayres with the rest of the Confederated Provinces, from which she had long been separated, and with which she had been at war. The reason assigned for this act, was alleged irregularity of their election, under the requisition of the revised Federal Constitution. The rejected deputies, who soon after returned home, in their published statement made before leaving, deny that there was any legal quorum of the Congress sitting at the time the vote of rejection was taken, &c. The Congress, however, ordered a new election to be held in the Province of Buenos Ayres, and then adjourned its session over until May, to allow time for the election to be held, and the new members who should be elected at it in the place of the rejected ones, to take their seats at the opening of the adjourned session. But the Governor of this Province, in an official document addressed to the Federal Secretary of the Interior, of the date of the 15th instant, and since published, has refused to order the election to be held, setting forth his reasons, and concludes by saying, substantially, that he shall refer the whole matter to the Provincial Assembly, by which the law was posted under which the election of the rejected deputies was held.

Thus the difficulty stands at present. At first it was thought that a conflict of arms, so recently laid aside, would be the result, and the excitement in the city was consequently quite great for a time. But this has measurably died away.

Being a stranger here, and purposing neither to intermeddle with, nor to discuss, party politics, but simply to state general facts, I intentionally refrain from making any comments on the above or on any other purely political events, and limit myself to the expression of the sincere desire I feel for the permanent peace and prosperity of the entire Argentine Confederation, which, as it has all the material elements and natural resources for becoming, will, I doubt not, at no very distant day, become a great, wealthy and powerful nation.

S. A. K.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Commercial News—Overland Emigration—Fires—The President's Message, &c.

Fort Kearney, Friday, July 26.

The Pony Express passed here at 2 o'clock this afternoon, with the following summary of news:

San Francisco, Wednesday, July 17—6 P. M.

Arrived 14th, *Golden Age*, Panama.

Sailed July 13th, brig *Curlew*, for Sydney.

The brig *Kaffir Chief*, 160 days from London, bound to Victoria, put into Monterey on the 13th inst., the captain and second mate having died on the passage, and the first mate being very sick, and the vessel being short of provisions.

The markets are about the same as at last advices. Butter is drooping.

There is feverish anxiety to learn from Washington all the news in regard to the new tariff, and particularly is this so by the holders of coffees, teas and sugars.

The Overland Telegraph has been extended fifty miles eastward from the Carson Valley Station, and news is now telegraphed to California from the terminus, which is called Sand Spring Station. The company are not progressing as fast as they expected to, but are confident that they will have the line completed to Salt Lake by the time specified, December 1. The first daily Overland Mail, westward, passed Sand Spring Station on the evening of the 15th inst., and will arrive in San Francisco to-morrow night, the 18th inst.

The annual emigration overland has commenced by various routes. Trains are entering the State daily. The stock looks well, and emigrants arrive in fine spirits. They have experienced no unusual danger or hardships on the way. The company which have come through from Nebraska City since the 26th of April have brought 175 head of horses and mules, out of which only six died on the journey.

A. M. Butterfield, who has for a number of years driven among the Shatherne Indians, arrived at Carson City on Tuesday of last week with **Shakum**, a celebrated Shoshone chief. The object of **Shakum**'s visit is to understand what the Overland Mail and Telegraph Company intends doing with his people and country, as a number of the managers of the lines have them in charge. It is to be presumed that the Indians will be made satisfied that no aggressions are intended.

The distance between Carson Valley and Salt Lake is 536 miles. On this portion of the overland route the Mail Company have established twenty-two stations for the exchange of horses, etc. But it is their intention to have stations every twelve miles of the route. For the first few months it will be a rough one, but by next Spring comfortable hotels will be erected at the stations, and the immediate places will be settled. The overland journey will then be quite an agreeable task, and parties who do not desire to travel in the stage can take a private conveyance, and find a comfortable stopping-place every night.

A fire occurred on Second-street in Sacramento, on Saturday morning, in which several buildings were destroyed, and three Chinamen were burned to death. The losses in all were about $350,000.

On Saturday evening, another fire occurred at the northeast corner of Fourth and J streets, destroying several buildings, with a loss of about $75,000.

The Pony Express dates from Washington to the 8th inst. were received here, by telegraph, on the 15th inst. The President's Message is published in the evening papers of San Francisco for the first time today. The document, which has been foreshadowed by liberal summaries, receives general commendation. Public sentiment here is daily becoming more nearly unanimous in favor of prosecuting the war to any extent necessary for the preservation of the Union.

Governor **Nye** was received with pomp and ceremony, according to a dispatch, on his arrival at Virginia City, on the 15th inst. The people turned out *en masse*, and the enthusiasm was intense.

Good reports of the gold and silver leads at Potosi, and other points in the Colorado county, continue to be received, some of the claims averaging from $250 to $850 per ton. Ore will be delivered at San Francisco from these mines, at three cents and a half per pound, by Capt. **Johnson**, of the Colorado Steam Company, who runs a steamer up the Colorado, as far as Black Cannon.

Watch the Traitors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The energies of **Ben. Wood** are devoted to the triple business of misrepresenting this City in Congress, managing the Southern lotteries, and publishing the pestilent organ of traitors, the *Daily News*, which derives its chief support from the moneys voted it by the Common Council. Day by day, since the Slaveholders took up arms to destroy this nation, the *Daily News* has given them aid and comfort, lauding their treason while misrepresenting, denouncing, vilifying the patriots engaged in the holy work of maintaining Liberty and Union, by fighting against the establishment of a military despotism to extend and perpetuate Slavery. It seems that the proprietor of the *Daily News*, in doing all this, commits no offence of which the law, as administered, takes any cognizance, but it is evident that such a person may be considered as suspicious, and as entitled to pretty careful watching to prevent his committing the overt acts which constitute treason. It is currently reported that to facilitate communication between his lottery-offices in Kentucky and this City, this sympathizer with rebels has command of a line of telegraph wire extending directly from one office to the other. If this be true, might it not be worth while for the legal authorities to ascertain whether any other kind of information than that relating to 3 11 44 is ever transmitted over these wires?

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

COLONEL BUTTERFIELD BRIGADIER-GENERAL—THE MARCH TO CHARLESTOWN—HOW THE REBEL ARMY IS RECRUITED.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Head-Quarters Eighth Brigade,
Department of Pennsylvania,
Charlestown, Va., July 20.

I wrote you from Martinsburgh on our arrival there, after a fatiguing march of twelve hours, during which I learned how to sleep standing or marching how to drop at a halt, in the road, ditch or mud, and instantly become oblivious to thought or feeling, how at a word to spring up, and with every sense acute and vigilant, resume the silent tramp, which is a necessity of the advance guard to a column; experiencing all this, you can imagine how grateful to our tired senses was the rest and quiet of Martinsburgh, though the men were too tired to put up their tents until noon. (We arrived at 4 A. M.) At this place we remained during the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, and during this interval we lost our Colonel by his promotion to the Brigadier-Generalship of the Eighth Brigade, composed of the Twenty-eighth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, Col. **Donnelly**; Twelfth Regiment New-York State Militia, Lieut.-Col. **Ward**; Fifth Regiment New York State Militia, Lieut.-Col. **Burger**, and Nineteenth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. **Seward**. Gratifying as this promotion undoubtedly was to to the rest of the Brigade, (all feeling confidence in Gen. **Butterfield**'s ability and bravery,) to us of the Twelfth it was a great disappointment, for we had hoped to see *our Colonel* at the head of that regiment in action, whose efficiency his indomitable energy has done so much to promote. The General made the following selections to compose his staff: Brigade Surgeon, Dr. **Thurston**; Quartermaster, Lieut. **Arnold**; Commissary, Lieut. **Martin**; Assistant Adjutant-General, Adjt. **Lock**; Aid-de-Camp, Lieut. **Hott**, Company E; Volunteer Aid, Capt. **Palmer**.

Prepared to leave at any hour, our hopes were realized on the morning of the 15th, when we resumed our march, having become part of Gen. **Patterson**'s regular army, and reached Bunker Hill at night, when we again went into camp, posted pickets, and made every preparation which our proximity to the enemy made necessary. The scrimmage at the head of our column on entering Bunker Hill was a small affair, and scarce worth mention. During the 16th we remained at the same camp, and perfected our arrangements for a rapid and sudden march. At 3 A. M. on the 17th we were roused by the sharp clatter of Aid-de-Camp **Hott**'s horse, as he carried orders to each regiment to strike tents and march in thirty minutes; by that time we were again *en route*, and at noon we reached Smithfield, small parties of rebel cavalry being seen by our flank pickets, not near enough, however, for a shot. Immediate disposition was made by Gen. **Butterfield** to repel an attack, his brigade having the head of the column, joined by a company of United States cavalry, Capt. **Whiting**, and a section of artillery, under Capt. **Hudson**. We were drawn up in line of battle at different commanding points, and here we waited for four hours, while the main body of Gen. **Patterson**'s army filed past—fully prepared in every way, and spoiling for a fight, from the General down; all looking longingly for the enemy, and turning away at last disgusted with a **chivalry** that never fights unless they have treble numbers, or are behind stone walls. Resuming our march, at 6 P. M. we reached this miserable town, and encamped on the field where that terror to the F. F. V.'s, **John Brown**, was hung. A portion of the rebels left here the morning of our arrival, leaving some arms, flags, &c. Capt. **Fowler McCormack** and others of the Twelfth, captured these and hold them as trophies. As a specimen of the manner in which the rebel army is recruited, I give you an extract (by permission of Gen. **Butterfield**,) from a book found yesterday, in the house of a secessionist. "Rec'd order from Gen. **Carson**, June 13, 1861, to call out militia and report at Winchester. Sent orders to Capts. J. T. Hess, Shephard, R. R. Lucas, J. H. Engle, Milburn and others; same date, took 101 in all to Winchester, and returned on 17th; they were disbanded 18th. Received similar order from Gen. **Carson** on 3d July, 1861, and issued orders to above Capts. to report with their companies at Charlestown, on the 6th inst., *none came save one*. Telegraphed Gen. **Carson** to know whether I should *force* the militia out according to law; rec'd July 8 the following telegram, dated July 6:

Col. J. T. **Gibson**—The law must be enforced, the men must be brought out. JAS. H. CARSON, Brig.-General.

Whereupon I ordered all the captains (save **Shepherd**, who is absent) to *force their men out*, (if they would not come voluntarily,) and report to me at Charlestown, Saturday, July 13, and for that purpose to detail a sufficient squad from their respective companies." This closes the extract. The book contains a roster of the officers of the militia. We hear continually of individual cases where sons and husbands have been forced to join the rebel forces or be shot, where horses, wagons, cattle, anything and everything has been taken by the chivalry, and for payment the owners receive a blow or curse. I can give names of the sufferers to prove this statement—it is not a Southern romance.

Charlestown is in the hands of a Provost-Marshal; consequently it is quiet. The inhabitants do not hesitate to avow their hatred of us, and refuse to give or sell (in many cases) any article of food. This spirit is more prevalent among what is generally known as the gentler sex, though I can hardly realize an angelic creature wishing, with flashing eyes, that *she, herself*, could kill every Northern soldier on Southern soil—mild, that, ain't it?

Where are we going? Faith! I know not. One day Dame Rumor trots us out for Harper's Ferry and Washington. That brings thoughts of home, and the eye grows moist, and the heart beats faster; but then again it is Winchester, and the eye flashes and the heart beats quick and hard, for that means battle, perchance, and the long-sought and hoped-for opportunity, when we of the Twelfth may try in reality that charge which even in mimic form has stricken terror to the beholder.

But I must close, as our messenger leaves soon. Rest assured, we are ready and if our wishes were Gen. **Patterson**'s advisers, we would meet the enemy to-morrow. TOM.

A DEFENCE OF GEN. PATTERSON.

The Philadelphia *North American* has the following:

"Whilst the public mind is seeeking for some single victim upon whom to lay the blame of our recent disaster at Manassas, let us beware of being hurried into irreparable injustice towards our absent fellow citizen, Gen. **Patterson**. We give below the substance of private letters received from the army under his command, which were not written for publication, but which are from a source entirely reliable and unquestionable:

The attack by **McDowell** was to have been made on Tuesday, the 16th of July, and on that day Gen. **Patterson** was to have attacked **Johnston** at Winchester, if sufficiently strong, or to hold him there by demonstrations of an attack. On the appointed day **Patterson** found the enemy entrenched at Winchester with from 35,000 to 42,000 men, and a very large force of artillery, his own army consisting of 18,000 men and 18 pieces of artillery, of which 14 were 6-pounders, with a line of communication of 32 miles in his rear to be guarded. An attack, under these circumstances, being out of the question, he succeeded in keeping **Johnston** with this force for three days at Winchester, and then by a flank movement occupied Charlestown, a much better base of operations.

From this point Gen. **Patterson** designed to advance, and had given orders for two days' cooked provisions, but was overruled by the unanimous opinion of all the regular officers with him. In addition to other reasons, it was stated that the term of service of our force was expiring, and that they would no longer remain. Not believing this, the General addressed each regiment, making the most earnest appeals to them to remain one week longer. Four agreed to stay, the remainder refused. Of these the most of them were without shoes and unable to make any forward movement. The force began to melt away, and Gen. **Patterson** moved to Harper's Ferry, where reinforcements could replace the returning troops. The result of the foolish enlistment for three months is now apparent—we are perfectly helpless when most needed. Our Pennsylvania troops have been in a state of discontent ever since they have been in the service, which has been much increased since they have discovered the inefficiency of their officers. It was therefore absurd to suppose they would extend their term of enlistment for a day.

At one time Gen. **Patterson** had a fine force with him, and instantly advanced into Virginia. This was on the 16th of June. But he was peremptorily ordered back by Gen. **Scott**, and his artillery and best troops detached. No criticism is here intended in regard to the plan of the campaign, but this order from head-quarters has always been ignored by those disposed to find fault with Gen. **Patterson**. Finally, when allowed to cross the Potomac and to get a crack at the enemy, *if it could be done without risk*, he advanced with nine thousand men against fifteen, and forced **Johnston** back to Winchester. The public certainly cannot be aware that Gen. **Patterson** entered Martinsburg with nine thousand men, whilst the newspapers were given him twenty-five and thirty.

It ought to be remembered that **Johnston** and **Beauregard** were connected by a railroad, and could throw their troops either to Winchester or Manassas as should be deemed best, whilst our three columns could be of little avail to each other. If Gen. **Patterson** had made an attack on the 16th, whilst **McDowell** was not yet threatening Manassas, he would, probably, have fallen into a far worse defeat even than the one we have now experienced.

The contemptible insinuations which have here and there appeared in the newspapers, in regard to Gen. **Patterson**'s personal courage, are beneath contempt. With the *real* soldiers who are about him (not the paper warriors) his fault as a General is rather esteemed to be a too great anxiety to settle the campaign by a battle and a needless exposure of his own person.

SIGNS FROM THE SOUTH.

CHEERING INDICATIONS FROM KENTUCKY—THE STATES' RIGHTS PARTIES IN THE MINORITY—THE FEELING IN GEORGIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Saturday, July 20, 1861.

It is very questionable whether, in over half the counties of Kentucky, the "Southern State Rights" Party will run any candidates for the Legislature. Good Union men, like **Joseph R. Underwood**, **John B. Huston**, **John H. Harney**, **Nathaniel Wolfe**, **Walter C. Whittaker**, and **James Speed**, will very probably control both Houses by a large and steady majority. And the Union candidate for State Treasurer, **Jas. H. Garrard**, will, I believe, get 70,000 or 80,000 majority. He may carry the State almost by acclaim. In fact, his secession opponent, **Gobrias Terry**, of Todd County, on the 17th, formally declines the further canvass, for the avowed reason that "*Kentucky is fast becoming too Northern in her political feelings for him.*" He is packing up to leave for the "sunny South," and many others are going, or have gone. May they go away to stay away. Their room is better than their company, while they are infected by the secession malady. Prominent Secessionists are avowedly deploring that a public sentiment prevails which is at such variance with "Southern Rights" ideas of the interest and honor of Kentucky, that hundreds and thousands of her best men are led to seriously contemplate a voluntary exile to other regions. "The very life-blood of the State is fast dripping away to the Confederate States!" Among those who may soon leave in disgust "subjugated and enslaved Kentucky," is **Ex-Gov. Morehead**. "Engagements of a character which he does not feel at liberty to disregard, render it absolutely impossible" for him to be the "Southern State Rights" candidate against Col. **Harney**. The **Ex-Governor** knows Jefferson County would vote against him, ten to one. He and his friends are not appreciated. They feel very uncomfortable. Public opinion condemns and taboos them. Where shall they go? What can they do if they stay here? are the questions uppermost in their distempered and distracted minds.

A friend from Missouri tells me Col. **Sigel**'s most masterly manœuvre has confirmed the confidence of many timid Unionists, carried Missouri triumphantly beyond her crisis, and secured her to the Union beyond peradventure. He conversed last Monday with one of the Colonel's ordnance officers in his brilliant engagement. The officer told him their loss was but 50 killed, while the enemy's was fully 500.

"Le De Kay," the Louisville *Courier*'s rebel Army correspondent, in his letter of the 11th, lets out this significant fact: "*Some of our Virginia militia have made an excellent speculation out of the war, by acting as substitutes for citizens whose business or fear of danger keep them from the wars. One thousand dollars is the lowest price I have yet heard as having been paid, and in some instances fourfold that sum.*" Something rotten in Denmark! F. F. V.'s heavily bribing F. F. V.'s to fight in their stead the Abolitionists! Straws show which way the wind blows. I shall not be surprised to see a controlling majority of Eastern Virginia manifestly for the Union before the 1st of September.

In North Carolina, I think I begin to see some favorable indications of an early popular reassertion of their independence of speech and action. It certainly seems evident that the Supreme Court of North Carolina has some little independence left. Her secession Legislature may not have all the indisputable power they arrogate. North Carolina's Supreme Court, you know, has lately dared to decide that her Legislature's stay-law is "null and void, because opposed to that provision of the Constitution alike of the United States and of the Confederate States, which says that no State shall pass an *ex post facto* law, or a law impairing the obligation of contracts."

In Georgia, popular sentiment is manifestly dividing into two parties: the one "clinging to the idea of a pure slaveocracy;" the other "favoring the idea of ultimate reorganization," "reconstruction," or reunion with the people of the Free States. I believe the latter party is growing stronger and more outspoken every day, and that Georgia will again be one of the United States by the voluntary action of a decided majority of her people.

In Louisiana, (my native State,) the Press is beginning to resume its freedom. The New-Orleans *True Delta* is doing so. You see how the *True Delta* of the 10th, speaks out and condemns the secession powers that be,—condemns them as impudent and shameless incompetents, who have "*absolutely established by their own acts, their utter unfitness for the places they have succeeded somehow in getting*," and who have "*managed to get the country into the war.*" These bold expressions of the *True Delta* betoken an approaching whirlwind of popular indignation, which may, before next January, sweep secession from the soil of Louisiana, and reopen New-Orleans to the commerce of the world under the protecting flag of the United States.

I cannot entertain a doubt of the early coöperation of the Southern people, in almost every Southern State, with the General Government for the overthrow of the Catilines and the reëstablishment of the Union. Within six months I expect to hear throughout the South the people's exultant shout of deliverance. God speed the day of their deliverance from those Neroes who would dance and gloat and glory over their ruin. PONTIAC.

THE SPIRIT IN KENTUCKY.

The following paragraph from the Louisville *Courier* shows that the reverse of the National forces has intensified the sympathy with the Government:

"On Monday, after the receipt of the news of the great victory at Manassas, a respectable lady in the upper part of the city, whose husband is in the Confederate Army at Norfolk, raised on her premises a small Confederate flag.

About dark a crowd of people began to assemble in the vicinity, and soon hostile demonstrations were made against the house by the miscreants, and then stones were thrown in great numbers at it, and threats to burn it or tear it down were made.

The lady was entirely alone with her small children; but the helplessness of woman, and the innocence of childhood, were alike disregarded by the wretches in human form, who were probably encouraged by the knowledge that they run no risk of harm to continue their cowardly and disgraceful proceedings.

And even after the flag was taken down they did not cease their demonstrations nor refrain from their menaces.

We are informed that the crowd of men and boys did not disperse until nearly 10 o'clock; but we heard of no action by the Mayor or police to break up the mob."

The Louisville *Democrat* says:

"Many Kentucky Disunionists seem to believe that one of the effects of the battle of Manassas will be to carry a majority of the people of Kentucky in favor of disunion. It will soon be seen whether or not the Union men of Kentucky are made of such poor stuff that they will join the standard of the enemy in the midst of war because the banner of their country has met with a reverse. Kentuckians who believe that they will have as contemptuous an opinion of Kentucky courage as their Southern disunion allies, who have been denouncing the people of Kentucky for cowardice, because they have refused to take up arms against the Government of their country; our opinion is, whenever the Disunionists shall *act* upon that belief, they will find that the Union men of Kentucky, though they are afraid to incur the legal penalties and the moral guilt of treason, are not afraid to meet traitors in arms."

The Louisville *Journal* says of the battle of Manassas:

"It is useless to speculate as to the effects which this conflict, so disastrous to the United States, will have upon the affairs of the country. Certainly it will create immense joy throughout the Southern Confederacy, and carry deep gloom to all the hearts in the United States, but we see no reason to believe that it will tend in the slightest degree to hasten the end of the war. On the contrary, it will, we have no doubt, create a war spirit throughout the United States far deeper and intenser and sterner than that which prevailed there. Beyond all question, the twenty-two States now battling in support of the United States Government will, if necessary, contribute every man they have, and every dollar, whether of money or credit, to the defence of the cause in which they have taken up arms. We do not say that they can conquer, and we all know they cannot be conquered; and the probability is, that a most bloody and terrific war of years is before us."

GEN. PILLOW TO ADVANCE.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of July 22, says:

"We are gratified to learn that Gen. **Pillow** will in a few days lead a brigade of Tennesseeans into some one of the fields of active service, where a fight is to be had at once. This looks like going into the war in earnest. The known bravery and prowess of this distinguished Tennessee General, attested on the fields of Mexico, give us the assurance that wherever his brigade shall be brought into action, feats of valor will be performed, and services rendered to our cause, which will shed imperishable glory alike on the chivalry of Tennessee and on the Southern arms. We are informed that a band of choice spirits, as brave and fearless as ever faced a foe, will follow the daring and chivalrous PILLOW into the thickest of the fight."

CANADIAN VIEW OF THE LATE BATTLE.

From the Toronto Leader.

It now appears manifest that the estimated loss suffered by the Union Army at the battle and in the retreat from Bull's Run was greatly exaggerated in the first accounts received. And the direct mischief done is far less than might have been anticipated. Had Gen. BEAUREGARD possessed even a small number of well-drilled troops with which to follow up the enemy, there is small room to doubt that the Union Army would have been well nigh destroyed. But as it is the Federal forces have received no injury of vital importance. The regiments got mixed up with one another in direst confusion; but having arrived in a place of safety the men was at once able to range themselves under their proper flags. No estimate, whatever, has yet been given from Northern sources of the number of rifles thrown away in the retreat. That, coming from a secession authority in Kentucky, which boasts of the capture of 25,000 stand of arms, as mentioned by the telegraph this morning, we must believe greatly exaggerated. Accepting the figures, however, the National Government will find little difficulty in replacing even so large a quantity of rifles before another movement in advance is made. The cannon lost have already been replaced. Eighty thousand additional troops are said to be ready to reinforce those now in Virginia, and every hour brings from the loyal States some additional tender of men and means for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion.

The effect, then, of the defeat has been limited within the smallest possible compass. The National Army is within a few men as strong as ever it was; the enemy have not gained one yard of ground. They have repulsed an attempt to drive them from the position they occupy—but nothing more. Of course the success will give the rebels more confidence, increase their ardor, bring additional troops to their standard, confirm waverers, and induce greater sacrifices on the part of the people to sustain the cause in which they are engaged. The influence of Generals BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON will be increased; no unimportant consideration, when it is remembered that one of the first requisites to success in military matters is, that the soldiers should have confidence in their leaders. Hitherto, necessarily untried men have been employed on both sides. The result of the first serious encounter indicates—we cannot say it proves—that the best Generals are those on the side of the South. A great moral gain is therefore with the Confederates. They are stronger now than they have ever been since the contest commenced.

They have, however, done good service to the National cause. The people of the North have been too confident. They imagined that their enemies were to be swept off the face of the earth with the greatest possible ease. Foreigners have never seen any reason to believe that American citizens of the South were to any great degree inferior in courage to those of the North. Yet the Unionists have, by repeatedly reiterating the accusation, convinced themselves that all the traitors were arrant cowards. That they were greatly mistaken in these and many other matters unnecessary to mention, they are now convinced. We apprehend, however, that the North retains sufficient of the old British leaven to see in the increased difficulties, in the way of suppressing rebellion, reason only for greater exertion. The hearts of the people of the loyal States is set upon preserving the integrity of the Republic. They will endure many hardships, make great sacrifices, submit to heavy taxes, and lavish their blood for this purpose. The check received at Bull's Run has convinced them that the work must be done deliberately—and they will wait in patience until their most experienced military officers themselves pronounce an advance desirable. We shall have no more "Congressional movements," as Gen. SCOTT is said to have pronounced the one which resulted so disastrously on Sunday. The volunteers, too, will submit with patience to the needful military training; and public opinion will enable the General to officer his troops as he may think fit.

A CANADIAN M. P. ON OUR TROUBLES.

On July 17, at a reunion in Chateaugay, C. W., Hon. T. DARCY MCGEE made an address. In the course of it he said:

It may be what is called an error on the right side, but I confess to you, ladies and gentlemen, I would look for the preservation of peace between ourselves and the American people far more to the cultivation of a just and generous style of dealing with the national troubles of that people, than I would to the presence here of a few thousand regulars more or less. [Cheers.] We have everything to lose, and nothing to gain, by adopting any other tone or any other tactics, and I repeat here, at this earliest opportunity I have had, what I said in my place in the last Parliament, that all this wretched small-talk about the failure of the Republican experiment in the United States ought to be frowned down wherever it appears by the Canadian public. I am not a Republican in politics; long before these recent troubles came to a head in the American Union, I had ceased to dogmatize upon any abstract scheme of Government; but I have no hesitation in declaring my own belief—a belief founded on evidence accumulated through several years of observation—that the American system, so far from having proved a failure, as tyrants and toad-eaters all over the world would wish it to be—that that system will emerge from this, its first great domestic trial—purified, consolidated, disciplined for greater usefulness and greater achievements than ever before. [Cheers.] It is, then, it seems to me, the duty of Canadian statesmen to look through the temporary to the lasting relations we are to sustain to our next neighbors; to suppress and discountenance all ungenerous exultation at the trials and tribulations which they are now undergoing; to show them, on the contrary, in this the day of their adversity, that while preferring on rational grounds the system of Constitutional monarchy for ourselves and our children—while preferring to lodge within the precincts of the Constitution elaborated through ages by the highest wisdom of the British Islands, we can at the same time be just, nay, generous, to the merits of the kindred system, founded by their fathers, in the defensive and justifiable wars of their Revolution. If we are freemen so are they, and the public calamities which befall one free people, can never be matter of exultation to another, so long as the world is half darkened by despotism as it is. If the American experiment were indeed to fail, the hope kindled on the altars of the East—the old Greek fire of freedom—would at last be quenched, and forever, in the far West. If the American experiment were to fail, not their fathers alone, but all the illustrious company of freedom's martyrs, would have lived and bled in vain. In vain had Roman virtue resisted Roman ambition; in vain had Christian chivalry fended off the cimetar and the superstition of the Mussulman; in vain had the great charter been drawn, and Bannockburn been fought, and Switzerland been freed—

> "What time the hardy peasants sate,
> On Uri's rock in close divan,
> And wing'd the arrow sure as fate,
> That ascertained the rights of man."

[Loud cheers.] American liberty is the product of the highest political intelligence of modern times, working in the freest field, cast adrift from all European ties, by the madness of an arbitrary Minister, blind to all circumstances of time and place; if that fabric should be destined to fall,—as fall I firmly believe it will not in our day, nor at any early day,—the whole world must feel the shock, and all the civilized parts of the earth might well be clothed in mourning, if they only understood the value of what they had lost. [Cheers.] I am told there are several American citizens here present. I was not before aware of the fact; but if there are, I beg them to take from me, as one of the public men of this Province, that so far as I am aware, with few and uninfluential exceptions, the Press and people of Canada are anxiously and sincerely desirous that they may be able soon to settle their domestic troubles, and that the future course of their Confederation may be as free from anarchical dangers, as it has been hitherto, since the days of WASHINGTON. [Cheers.]

PROCLAMATION OF MAJOR-GENERAL POLK.

The annexed proclamation appears in the Memphis *Avalanche* of the 18th inst.:

We have protested, and do protest, that all we desire is to be let alone, to repose in quietness under our own vine and our own fig tree. We have sought, and only sought, the undisturbed employment of the inherent and indefeasible right of self-government—a right which freemen can never relinquish, and which none but tyrants could ever seek to wrest from us. Those with whom we have been lately associated in the bonds of a pretended fraternal regard have wished and endeavored to deprive us of this, our great birthright as American freemen. Nor is this all; they have sought to deprive us of this inestimable right by a merciless war, which can attain no other possible end than the ruin of fortunes and the destruction of lives, for the subjugation of Christian freemen is out of the question.

A war which has thus no motive except lust or hate, and no object except ruin and devastation, under the shallow pretence of the restoration of the Union, is surely a war against Heaven as well as a war against earth. Of all the absurdities ever enacted, of all the hypocricies ever practiced, an attempt to restore a union of minds, and hearts, and wills, like that which once existed in North America, by the ravaghs of fire and sword, are assuredly among the most prodigious. As sure as there is a righteous Ruler of the universe, such a war must end in disaster to those by whom it was inaugurated, and by whom it is now prosecuted, with circumstances of barbarity which it was fondly believed would never more disgrace the annals of a civilized people. Numbers may be against us, but the battle is not always to the strong. Justice will triumph, and an earnest of this triumph is already beheld in the mighty uprising of the whole Southern heart. Almost as one man this great section comes to the rescue, resolved to perish rather than yield to the oppressor, who, in the name of freedom, yet under the prime inspiration of an infidel horde, seeks to reduce eight millions of freemen to abject bondage and subjection. All ages and conditions are united in the one grand and holy purpose of rolling back the desolating tides of invasion and of restoring to the people of the South that peace, independence and right of self-government, to which they are by Nature and Nature's God as justly entitled as those who seek thus ruthlessly to enslave them.

The General in command having the strongest confidence in the intelligence and firmness of purpose of those belonging to his department, enjoins upon them the maintenance of a calm, patient, persistent and undaunted determination to resist the invasion at all hazards and to the last extremity. It comes bringing with it a contempt for constitutional liberty, and the withering influence of the infidelity of New-England and Germany combined. Its success would deprive us of a future. The best men among our invaders opposed the course they are pursuing at first, but they have been overborne or swept into the wake of the prevailing current, and now, under the promptings of their fears, or the delusions of some idolatrous reverence due to a favorite symbol, are as active as any in instigating this unnatural, unchristian and cruel war.

Our protests, which we here solemnly repeat in the face of the civilized world, have been hitherto unheeded, and we are left alone, under God, to the resources of our own minds and our hearts—to the resources of our manhood. Upon them, knowing as he does those whom he addresses as well as those with whom you are cooperating throughout the South, the General in command feels we may rely with unwavering confidence. Let every man, then, throughout the land, arm himself in the most effective manner, and hold himself in readiness to support the combined resistance. A cause which has for its object nothing less than the security of civil liberty and the preservation of the purity of religious truth, is the cause of Heaven, and may well challenge the homage and service of the patriot and the Christian. In God is our trust.

LEONIDAS POLK,
Major-Gen. P. A. C. S. Commanding.

RICHMOND IN A PANIC.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of July 27, says:

"An intelligent Irishman, who arrived in the city on Thursday, from Richmond, gives us some interesting intelligence in regard to affairs at the Capital of the Confederacy. Like all others hailing from the North, our informant was looked upon as a Black Republican, and he was actually before the Mayor of Richmond upon that charge. The warrant for his arrest was issued on the oath of a fellow-countryman, but a number of the Irishmen in the city hearing of the arrest, so threatened the informer, that he considered it safer not to appear at the hearing, and the culprit was discharged. Our informant has been in Richmond for three months past, and during that time has had an opportunity of observing the gathering of the Confederate forces. The belief at Richmond was that the number of troops concentrated at Manassas, when it became apparent that an attack was to be made, was at least 120,000. So far as seen, the troops passing through Richmond, as well as those stationed in the neighborhood, until ordered forward, were well fed, but poorly clothed. They were uncleanly in their habits, and consequently suffered greatly from disease. The Washington Artillery, of New-Orleans, are the crack corps of the army. The Louisiana Zouaves are made up of the scum of New-Orleans, and the only Frenchman in the regiment left at Richmond and joined an artillery company. On Thursday, the day of the attack upon Bull's Run, the news came to Richmond that the National forces outflanked the Confederates; that the secession army was routed and in retreat upon Richmond, closely followed by the United States army. This intelligence created a panic in the city. For weeks past the merchants have been sending their goods out of the city into the country, and when the news of the defeat began to circulate, the Union feeling made itself known, and the citizens very generally clamored for a surrender of the city, in order to avoid its bombardment and consequent destruction by the Federal troops. The pressure of public sentiment was so great, that JEFF. DAVIS ordered the public records, &c., packed up and sent on to Raleigh, North Carolina, and it was generally understood that the rebel President and his Cabinet were preparing to remove their head-quarters to that city. Our informant succeeded in getting a pass, both for himself and wife, from the Secretary of War, through the intervention of the British Consul, and he had left the city when the fight occurred at Manassas, on Sunday following. At the time of the battle he was so near the scene of action as to hear the cannonading. He took the cars from Richmond to Petersburgh, and from thence traveled North on horseback and in wagons, drawn for the most part by oxen. His expenses for the journey, for himself and wife, are $125. Passing through Maryland, he found secession rampant, and he gives it as his opinion, that there are more Union men in Richmond alone than in the whole of Maryland."

GEN. McCLELLAN IN WHEELING.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, July 25.

"Gen. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN and staff reached the city from Grafton early yesterday morning.

Gen. MCCLELLAN was serenaded in front of the McLure House, and hundreds of people collected to see him. He was introduced by Gov. PIERPOINT amid demonstrations of applause. Gen. MCCLELLAN said he only appeared to thank the people for the good will which they had manifested for himself and his gallant soldiers in the execution of the duty assigned them. He said they had dispersed the enemy, and although he was called to another and more responsible field of action, able leaders and brave soldiers were left behind to protect the people from those who would crush them. This protection would be afforded until the people could organize, arm and protect themselves, which he knew they were abundantly able and willing to do.

Three cheers were given for Gen. MCCLELLAN. Major OAKES, being a looker-on, was, very much to his astonishmentt we thought, called upon for a speech; and the call being decisive and general, he had nothing to do but to respond, which he did, in a few appropriate words, urging a speedy and thorough military organization.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, having retired into the parlor, was introduced to a large number of ladies and gentlemen. He left yesterday for Washington, by way of Pittsburgh and Baltimore. The following correspondence took place between the General and Mayor SWEENEY:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, WHEELING, July 24, 1861.

Major-Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, U. S. A.

SIR: I have been very generally called upon by our citizens, to arrange upon their behalf some demonstration indicative of the high respect and honor in which they hold you.

Heartily concurring in their wish, I desire to consult your pleasure, whether you will accept a civic escort from your hotel to the dépôt of the C. and P. R. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SWEENEY, Mayor.

WHEELING, Va., July 24, 1861.

Hon. A. J. Sweeney, Mayor of Wheeling:

MY DEAR SIR: My movements are so uncertain, depending upon information I am expecting by telegraph, that I feel compelled to decline the compliment offered me.

I beg you to thank, in my name, the citizens of Wheeling for the proffered honor, an honor intended, I am sure, as much for the gallant troops lately under my command, as for myself.

I will carry with me into the new field of duty whither I have been summoned, the kindest feelings and highest respect for the loyal citizens of Western Virginia, among whom it has been my fortune to act.

With my warmest wishes for the prosperity of your city and of Western Virginia,

I am, Sir, with high regard, very truly yours,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General U. S. A.

CALIFORNIA AND THE SEVENTH.

The *Alta California*, of July 3, has this interesting paragraph:

"The Seventh Regiment of New-York Volunteers were first mustered into service in that State after the first requisition of President LINCOLN. About three weeks ago, the time for which they had enlisted having expired, the regiment was mustered out of service; but every man, albeit at immense sacrifice of his pecuniary interests, swore that he would stay on the soil of Virginia if his services were required. Their gallantry is fully appreciated by the Department of War, and the highest encomiums paid to their fidelity and patriotism. Col. LEFFERTS commanding, and many of the corps still remain on the field, and not a member of the regiment but would again rush to arms in the event of the Government needing their services.

The ladies of San Francisco, formerly resident of New-York, have, with their own hands, worked a magnificent flag for this regiment. Its dimensions are six feet by six feet six inches. The material is of the richest French satin, alternate stripes of red and white. In the centre, worked in silver bullion, are the words 'Seventh Regiment.' There are thirteen stripes and thirty-four stars on either side, embroidered beautifully in silver. In fact, the entire flag has been worked in the most careful manner by *hand*. There are to be two elegant streamers at the head of the spear, on one of which is the inscription 'California,' and on the other 'New-York.'

The staff is manufactured of California maple, is nine feet ten inches in length, with a massive spear head of Washoe silver. The bolt socket, also of silver, is elaborately ornamented, and bears the inscription 'California to New-York, Greeting.'"

On the heavy silver band encircling the body of the staff is elegantly engraved the inscription: '*Amor Patriæ*—Presented to the New-York Seventh Regiment by the ladies from that State now resident in San Francisco, California, July 4, 1861.' As beautiful and appropriate appendages to the flag are to be seen pendant from the peak, cords and heavy tassels of blue and white intermixed. The entire cost of this superb gift, delivered to the regiment, will not be less than four hundred dollars. Gen. JAMES A. MCDOUGALL has, as our readers are already aware, signified his desire and intention to present this flag, on behalf of the ladies of his adopted State, to the noble and patriotic Seventh."

THE PRODUCE LOAN.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, July 11, 1861.

Hon. O. M. Dantzler, St. Mathew's Parish, S. C.:

SIR: Your letter of the 6th inst. makes an inquiry which I find repeated from several other quarters, to which I think it best to make a public reply. The inquiry is, whether, in case no sales be made before the day named, in the cotton subscriptions, without a sacrifice of the property, the sales are still to be insisted on. I answer, certainly not. The day named is upon the presumption that the blockade will be broken, and that sales of produce can be then made. I propose to submit another plan to provide for the contingency of a continuance of the blockade, which will allow an indefinite retention of the crop. But it constitutes no part of either plan to force the produce on the market at a sacrifice.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

C. G. MEMMINGER, Sec. of the Treasury.

FORM FORT PICKENS.

The Pensacola *Observer*, of Tuesday, 16th, gathers some information regarding the movements of the fleet at Fort Pickens, from a deserter, who gives his name as MARK BOOTHBY, a sailor from the steamer *Niagara*, who swam from the island to the main land, and after wandering twelve miles in the interior, was picked up by a detachment of Capt. CLANTON's Mounted Rifles, who were on a scout in the neighborhood. Says the *Observer*:

"Our city, especially the part in the vicinity of our office, was thrown into no little excitement on yesterday evening by the arrival of a federal deserter in charge of a detachment of Capt. CLANTON's Montgomery Mounted Rifles. He has a fine open face and talks pretty freely, and is not at all backward in giving a full account of the enemy and their fortifications. He sailed as a sailor on board the *Niagara* from Boston, where he had just arrived from a long cruise, and where he first heard of our political troubles, but was ordered to sea again almost immediately after his arrival. He has been a United States sailor for eight years, and was born in Maine. From him we glean that he was landed on Santa Rosa Island from the Niagara when she was here last, and has been standing coast guard on the island up to the time of his escape. He effected his escape on Saturday night last by walking 14 miles up the island and then swimming two miles across the sound to the vicinity of Capt. CLANTON's camp, where he gave himself up to their hands. He reports but three sand batteries on the island with heavy guns and rifled cannon, and a deep intrenchment on the gulf side. He says there are twelve hundred men on the island attended with a great amount of sickness. The *Mississippi*, the largest vessel out there when he left, carries three hundred and fifty men and eleven large guns. The other steamers were smaller and used as supply ships. The *Niagara* carries five hundred men, and twelve 11-inch Dahlgren guns. He states further that immediately after the arrival of the steamer from New-Orleans, announcing the departure of the *Sumter*, the *Niagara* sailed in pursuit. He adds that they are looking daily for DAN. SICKLES' brigade, to reinforce them—not having had advices of the brigade being disbanded. He says there are others who are anxious to desert, but with these exceptions all are eager to fight. The reasons for his desertion are bad treatment generally and an innate dislike to land service, he having been left by the *Niagara*. He has an intelligent cast of countenance, speaks well and uses fair language. His story is plausible, and we give more than usual credence to his statements.

ANOTHER SPEECH FROM JEFF. DAVIS.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 18th, has the following report of the presentation of a flag to Col. WADE HAMPTON's Legion of South Carolinians, by JEFF. DAVIS, in that city. This was the legion that suffered so badly at the last battle at Manassas. The *Dispatch* says:

The legion was formed into three sides of a square to receive President DAVIS, who appeared on a gray horse, accompanied by Col HAMPTON and staff. Many of us had never seen the hero of Buena Vista before, and his appearance differs somewhat from what we had fancied. His keen, calm eye alone indicated the warrior, while the serene expression of countenance, and plain, simple manner of his bearing denoted more the student and statesman. Advancing a few paces in the hollow of the square, he took the beautiful banner with evident emotion, and addressed his "friends and fellow-soldiers of South Carolina," in tones and words that stirred their bosoms with feelings of pride and devotion to their native State, and that moistened the eyes of the many with the memories of her past achievements in the old Revolution, and on the gory fields of Mexico. He told the legion that the flag was the work of the fair fingers of the descendants of DARBY and WILLIAMS, and CAMPBELL, the heroes of King's Mountain, and Cowpens, and Eutaw.

MOULTRIE had first unfurled the flag of the Union on the walls of Fort Moultrie, and JASPER rescued it on the glorious day of victory. He knew Carolinians on the bloody plains of Mexico, when they bore their banner, dipped in blood, from victory to victory. Here was another intrusted to their keeping, and before him stood the men to preserve it from defeat; and like the heroes of Churubusco, they would hand it from one to another until the last man falls, or plant it triumphant on a conquered field. He was sorry, he said, that he could not bid them hope the smiles of peace would banish from our loved country the dark clouds of war, for he felt that we had hardships to endure, privations to bear—great deeds to do. For himself, he had not come to the office he occupied for its honor, but to share its perils; and when Carolina levels her bayonets for the last charge, he hoped to be with them. He intended to be where men bleed and die. With superadded confidence and pleasure, he committed the beautiful flag in the hands of Col. HAMPTON, as the son of a noble gentlemen, and the grandson of a gallant commander of '76.

Three times three were enthusiastically given for JEFF. DAVIS, and after the band had played a fine air, Col. HAMPTON replied that "coming as it did from the hands of one reverenced and honored throughout the length and breadth of the whole Southern country, this flag, in itself demanding the highest feelings of pride and reverence, with brightest memories of Carolina clustering around it, was doubly valued. He would ask his followers to defend it" He asked them to "look upon its Palmetto tree and silver crescent;" then, turning to Sergeant DARBY, he said: "To you I commit this sacred trust. I know you well; you must remember that you are the grandson of a patriot and hero."

HOW BEAUREGARD TREATS UNION MEN.

The following original letter from Gen. BEAUREGARD, says the Detroit *Tribune*, was found by Lieut.-Col. DUFFIELD, of the Michigan Fourth Regiment, in the enemy's camp at Fairfax Court-house, together with several others:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ALEXANDRIA CAMP PICKENS, MANASSAS JUNCTION, June 9, 1861.

To Brig.-Gen. M. L. Bonham, Commanding forces in Fairfax Court-house:

SIR: The following named persons in Fairfax County, residing near Accohuc's District, have been reported to me as inimical to us and dangerous to our cause, viz: Alfred Recker, Ebin Mason, John Mason, R. F. Roberts, Jonathan Roberts and Levi Deming.

Mr. JOHN H. BARNES, (Deputy Sheriff,) of Capt. DELANEY's Company, will inform you where they are to be found.

You will please obtain, secretly, reliable written testimony, proving the above charges against said individuals, and if, in your judgment, such testimony shall be deemed sufficient, you will have them arrested forthwith, and sent under escort or guard to Gov. WM. SMITH, at Warrentown, who has been instructed to make the necessary arrangements for their safe keeping.

But should the testimony only amount to strong suspicions of their dangerous character, they will be allowed twenty-four hours' notice to leave the county, not to return therein until after the war, under penalty of being arrested and kept in close confinement during said period, should that order be violated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.
Brigadier-General Commanding.

THE DEFENCES OF NORFOLK.

A correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier*, writing on the 12th, says:

"The approaches to the city are guarded by numerous heavy batteries. Crany Island, at the mouth of the harbor, bristles with cannon. The United States officers left behind them, at the Navy-yard, the most extensive collection of heavy ordnance in America. Much of it has been used in fortifying the river. Two regiments are now stationed in the immediate vicinity of Sewell's Point. The rear of the city is surrounded by an admirably constructed intrenched camp. In case the enemy should land at Lynnhaven Bay, or at the inlet on the Atlantic shore, he will be obliged to traverse a country cut up by innumerable small creeks, ditches and swamps, under the cover of which our riflemen can play terrible havoc among his ranks. It will be useless for him to attempt to advance without field artillery, and the felling of lofty trees across the roads will retard his progress so much that ere he could reach the intrenched camp, he would stand a fair chance of decimation from our infantry. Batteries are also erected around the Navy-yard, and enough of our brave troops are stationed there to protect it successively against a hundred thousand of the assailants.

Commodore FRENCH FORREST is in command of the Navy-yard. Work is going on in the machine-shops. I was gratified to observe the northern wall of the yard lined with several hundred pieces of heavy ordnance. In addition to these, the Navy-yard has contributed its rich treasures to all parts of the States and Confederacy. It was only a few days ago that BEAUREGARD got a number of long pieces from this locality, and I have met here a gentleman from East Tennessee, who comes as an agent from the States Rights' men, with the same object in view.

AN INCIDENT.

The following touching incident is given in a letter from a young officer in the Second Rhode Island regiment:

"After the battle was fought, I went into a grove where the Secessionists had been concealed. I found the ground covered with the dead and dying. The sight was one that I pray never to see again. One poor fellow with his leg blown off called me to him and asked me to shake hands with him. He then asked me if I had any ill feeling toward him. I replied. 'No; but I am sorry that brothers should be obliged to slaughter each other in this manner.' The poor fellow burst into tears and said he came from Georgia, and that they would have shot him in his own house if he had not come. I saw many heart-rending scenes, too numerous to mention."

MEXICO FRIENDLY.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of July 26, says:

"We are enabled to state, on the authority of a private letter from Gov. CORWIN, dated at Mexico, 29th June, and just received here, that the troubles in the United States are now well understood by the people of Mexico, and that all the leading minds are favorable to the National Government. The Mexican Congress has exhibited this in a substantial manner, by a decree granting our Government the right to march troops over Mexican territory, if necessary, in operations in the Southwest. We are not at liberty to state the places named in the decree. It was passed in secret session by an unanimous vote. A copy has been transmitted by Gov. CORWIN to the State Department at Washington. The efforts which the Confederates made to forestall the favor of Mexico, to furnish ports for their privateers and prizes, have entirely failed, and in spite of their treacherous advance, Mexico has made a closer alliance with the National Government."

SECESSION JOURNAL ON EAST TENNESSEE.

The Memphis *Appeal*, in the course of a lofty editorial, says:

"We can clearly see from this outcropping of the bud of treason which was engrafted upon the ignorance of the East Tennessee masses by the parricidal hand of ANDREW JOHNSON, that a formidable movement is on foot, to oppose the constitutional authorities of the State, and thus to seek to protect another 'Pan Handle' Monarchy, similar to that in Western Virginia, self-styled a State. To effect this end—falsely, yet dangerously denominated 'a struggle for independence,'—the Lincoln Government is to be called to the rescue, and its pestiferous congregation of poltroons, with sword and bayonet in hand, be invited to come within the jurisdiction of Tennessee, bringing with them desolation, vandalism, bloodshed, and slaughter.

It is useless, in consideration of these facts, therefore, to parley longer with that clique of political charlatans who conceived the Greenville Convention, and who are soon to continue the session of their traitorous council at Kingston. We have tried a policy of conciliation toward them, and it has signally failed—the hemp policy must be the one for the future. The people, we believe, are not parties to this disreputable movement, but if left alone, and undisturbed by the seditious harangues of these turbulent brawlers, will discard the mere difference of party, and rally to the support of the Southern flag with quite as much unanimity as has characterized the conduct of the Union men of the Gulf States."

MONTGOMERY'S MOVEMENTS.

The following private letter from Col. JAMES MONTGOMERY, of Kansas, received in Boston, besides furnishing information of his movements, contains a good lesson for the times:

MOUND CITY, Monday, July 15, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I am getting along finely in the work of organizing a regiment. I think I will be ready to take the field in five or six days. I don't remember what I wrote you last. Our trip into Missouri, which I think I mentioned, turned out better than I dared to hope. It has constantly happened to us that our disappointments have been better than successes, and our blunders have been our best moves. We have been constantly reminded that the Almighty rules in the affairs of men; that he directs alike the battle and the storm. We have been into Missouri since I wrote you. We offered the enemy battle in his fortified camp, but he "evacuated," and we burned his works.

JAMES MONTGOMERY.

P. S.—We have had some skirmishes with the enemy on the border, in which several of them have been killed.

The excitement here is high. Capt. ALLEN, of Jefferson, Ohio, tendered a company. I fear they will not be able to reach us in time to get into my regiment. But there will be no trouble in getting a place for them in some other regiment. J. M.

THE PRIVATEER AGAIN.

The Boston *Journal*, of July 23, says: "Capt. HUTCHINSON, of brig *Lincoln*, at this port from Martinique, states that on the 6th inst., at 6 A. M., saw a fore and aft schooner to the northwest. Supposed she was bound South, but soon found that she was bearing away for the *Lincoln*, and not liking her appearance, Capt. HUTCHINSON made all sail to keep clear of her. After setting all his light sails, he soon outsailed the supposed pirate. It being heavy, squally weather, she could not carry sail enough to overtake the *Lincoln*. At 8 A. M., she gave up the chase and hauled to the southward.

Capt. FREEMAN, of the ship *Gentoo*, which arrived here this morning from Talcahuana, reports on the 17th inst., when in lat. 30° 35′ N., lon. 65°, saw a suspicious full-rigged brig painted black. She hove to on the wind ahead of the *Gentoo*, but the ship being to windward and sailing faster than the brig, she was enabled to escape. From the description given of the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, Capt. FREEMAN is of the opinion that the craft he fell in with was her."

The War Loans.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article on this most interesting subject, in the TIMES of the 22d inst., deserves, from its enlarged and statesmanlike views, the highest commendation. It carries us back to the early days of the Republic.

The recommendation of Mr. CHASE that certain specific revenues from taxation should be specially pledged for the punctual payment of the interest and the eventual extinguishment of the principal of his loans, (stricken from the bill by the Senate,) rests not only upon the highest financial authority in this country, but is justified by experience here and in Great Britain, as well as by a course of reasoning so conclusive, as to induce the belief that the action of the Senate must have resulted from haste or inadvertence.

You have wisely predicted "that the whole fiscal power and political authority of the Union, without such a provision or pledge, cannot keep its securities so long as the war endures, equal in market value to those of the State of New-York." Indeed, it is greatly to be feared that without such a pledge even the proposed 7 per cent. loan will not be made at a rate approaching to par, and, consequently, as that stock is forbidden to be made under *par*, that it will not be made at all. If we mistake not, the wise scheme of the Secretary of the Treasury in its various parts depends upon the success of that loan; most certainly all that part of it which so judiciously proposes to issue as currency notes of a less denomination than $50, payable on demand, cannot be attempted until the State loan is made, for the very sufficient reason that until that is effected there will not be cash in the Sub-Treasury to meet these notes. The National or People's Loan of Treasury Notes of $50 and upwards, from its vast details, cannot be presented to the public for several months, and when it is, its success is very problematical, unless the interest shall be higher than 7 3-10 per cent.

The authority to which we have referred, as fully justifying Mr. CHASE's suggestion, is that of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, in his first Report to Congress, as Secretary of the Treasury, dated June 9, 1790. He uses this emphatic language:

"Persuaded, as the Secretary is, that the proper funding of the present debt" (the debt of the Revolution) "will render it a national blessing; yet, he is so far from acceding to the position in the latitude in which it is sometimes laid down, that 'public debts are public benefits,' a position inviting to prodigality, and liable to dangerous abuse, *that he ardently wishes to see it incorporated as a fundamental maxim in the system of public credit of the United States, that the creation of debt should always be accompanied with the means of extinguishment. This he regards as the true secret for rendering public credit immortal.* And he presumes that it is difficult to conceive a situation in which there may not be an adherence to the maxim."

This wise maxim was adopted by Congress, and carried into effect by an act passed in 1791. The immediate consequence was, that the securities of the United States which, heretofore, and even after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, sold at 2s. 6d. for the one pound, or at 31c. for $2 50, immediately rose up to 24s., or $3.

It is believed that, during the early period of the Government, this system was so generally adopted as a standing maxim as that not less than thirty acts of Congress were passed to give it effect, and as a *necessary* consequence of the system, if carried out with fidelity, that this nation has, on two occasions, done what was never done by any other nation before or since—fully and fairly paid off its national debt.

After this system was proposed, as above stated, "the Parliament of Great Britain formally adopted, as a *standing rule*, the principle of incorporating with the creation of debt the means of extinguishment."

So anxious was the first Secretary of the Treasury to establish this system, that in his last report upon Public Credit, submitted to the Senate of the United States on the 20th January, 1795, he urges it upon the country in these memorable words: "There can be no more sacred obligation, then, on the public agents of a nation, than to guard with Providence, foresight and inflexible perseverence, against so mischievous a result," (as a public debt of enormous magnitude without provision for its extinguishment.) "True patriotism and genuine policy cannot, it is respectfully presumed, be better demonstrated by those of the United States at the present junction than by improving efficaciously the very favorable situation in which they stand for extinguishing with reasonable celerity the actual debt of the country, and for laying the foundation of a system which may shield posterity from the consequences of the usual improvidence and selfishness of its ancestors, and which, if possible, may give *immortality to Public Credit*."

It is urged against the proposed pledge of specific revenues for the payment of every public debt at the time it is created, that such a pledge, in advance, is an impeachment of the ability or willingness of the nation to pay its debts; and it is said, as an analogous case, that no merchant in good credit proffers security for the payment of his paper. In the first place, the mercantile exertion of credit is exactly this: The merchant in good credit almost invariably proffers the security of an indorser; or, holding the note of another, he becomes the indorser, and thus adds to his own the credit of the maker of the note, and in very many cases he gives collaterals. But this is a contracted view of the subject; the analogy, when critically examined, will not hold good. Should a merchant attempt to effect a loan, payable after twenty years, he would certainly be required to give most ample security by mortgage. But a great, and perhaps the greatest advantage of the proposed pledge, is not to obtain loans on the best terms, but to prevent the improvident or profligate accumulation of debts, by calling upon the people, through taxation, to realize that such debts are created, and that they are burdensome; and thus to expose those public agents who may create these burdens to a rigid accountability. "A tendency to the progressive accumulation of debt is the natural disease of all Governments, which almost necessarily lead to great and convulsive revolutions of empire."

WASHINGTON, in his speech to Congress on the 19th November, 1794, "invited their attention to the adoption of a definitive plan for the redemption of the public debt, and to the consummation of whatever may remain unfinished of our system of public credit, in order *to place that credit, as far as may be practicable, on grounds which cannot be disturbed, and to prevent that progressive accumulation of debt which must ultimately endanger all government.*"

We find that Congress adopted this wise system of pledging specifically the revenues arising from certain taxes and the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of the debt of the Revolution, and it accomplished that noble work in the course of a few years.

That in 1812, in February and August, 1813, in 1814, in February and March, 1815, in 1820, in 1822, in 1824, in 1825, loans were made, to all of which, with their various modifications, the system of payment and redemption through the action of a sinking fund, was adopted, and with complete success.

The same course was adopted in regard to loans made to carry on the war with Mexico, and with like effect.

We thus find that the wisest statesmen of the nation, during successive years, have given their sanction to this most beneficial system of financial policy. We have the examples of the United States and Great Britain—the nations of all the world—who have most sacredly guarded their public credit, establishing this as the fundamental maxim in their respective systems of finance.

It is conceived that a proper respect for public opinion, for the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and for the action of the House of Repsentatives in sustaining the Secretary, might have induced the Senate or its Finance Committee to have given its reasons for repudiating this long-established system, under the grave responsibilities of the country and the Administration, when the public credit is to be pushed to an extent that it never has been, and probably never will be again.

The following consideration might justly have some weight to induce the adoption of this system at this time. The Secretary has asked for loans to the extent of two hundred and fifty millions. The President has suggested that the public exigencies may require loans to the extent of five hundred millions.

One effect of the ancient and well-settled system is, that when applied to a particular loan, it makes that *a preferred loan*, so far as the pledged revenues are concerned; and consequently, capitalists, if satisfied that the funds pledged are adequate to the payment of the interest and principal of *that* loan, will be indifferent as to the extent of future loans; whereas, without a pledge of specific and adequate security for the first loan, they will be deterred from taking it by the fear of the effect of future loans. Whereas, let Congress at this time readopt this system, which is "the true secret for rendering public credit immortal," and apply it to this and every successive loan, and such confidence will be inspired as will enable the Secretary to place his loans upon the very best terms, without delay or difficulty.

J. A. H.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 27, 1861.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	87
5,000	do	86¾
7,000	U. S. 5s, '71 Cou.	80
1,000	Treas. 12 p.c. N's	102
1,000	Treas. 6 ⅌ c. 2 yrs.	96½
3,000	Ill. Cou. Bonds '79	79
2,000	do	78½
10000	Tenn. State 6's 90	41½
7,000	do	41⅛
6000	do	41
2000	Virginia State 6's	49
4000	do	49½
1,000	Georgia State 6s.	66½
4,000	N. C. State 6s.	60
1,000	do	60½
7,000	do s5	60
5,000	do s11	59
2,000	do	60⅜
20,000	Missouri State 6s	41
7,000	do	40¾
3,000	do	40⅝
20,000	do	40½
5,000	do b5	40½
10,000	M. 6s I. to H. & St. J. R	45½
1,000	M. C. 8 per c. sinking fund conv't bd's	95
5,000	Mich. S 2d m. bds	60
5,000	D. L. & W. R. R 1st m	96
5,000	N. J. Cent. 1st m.	106
20	Mechanics' Bank	95
1,000	Louis. St. 6s..s10	57½
3,000	do	58
15	Amer. Ex. Bank	80¼
6	Metropolitan Bank	89
25	Park Bank	93½
5	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	85½
11		85¼
99	Pacific M. S. Co.	71
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	74¾
200	do s30	74½
100	do snwk	74¾
925	do	74⅞
50	do s60	74¾
100	do s20	74⅝
565	do	75
55	Hudson River R.	33¾
200	do	33
32	Erie Railroad	23
50	do b10	23½
50	do b10	23¼
120	do	23⅜
50	do	23¼
100	Harlem Railroad	10½
200	Harlem R. Prefer'd.	24½
250	do	24
40	Mich. Cen. R.	41½
30	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	28
100	do	27¾
100	do	27½
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62
100	do s15	62
225	do	62¼
100	do b60	62½
300	Ga. & Chic. R.	61
100	do	61½
100	Clev. & Toledo R.	26¾
200	do s30	26½
200	do s60	26½
200	do s60	26¾
900	do	26¼
100	Chi. & Rock Is. R.	39½
50	do	39½
100	do s60	39¾

MONDAY, July 29—A. M.

The general Trade of the past week, in New-York, was much interrupted by the exciting and depressing news of the great battle of last Sunday in Virginia. The Corn Exchange was less influenced, perhaps, than any other branch of business, as the receipts of Grain and Flour are so large and continuous as to invite the prompt execution of orders for export, and, fortunately also, the latest accounts from both France and England report the prospect of a steady foreign demand for sound Wheat and Indian Corn. The jobbers in Foreign and Domestic merchandise are not well employed, though a fair trade is doing to the Northwest in the grocery line. Financial confidence was partially depressed early in the week by the untoward result of the battle, but not to the extent of seemingly embarrassing the negociations of the Government, as the Secretary of the Treasury was enabled here and in Philadelphia and Boston to command about $6,000,000 on temporary loan at 6 ⅌ cent., and the Funded Stock of the United States was maintained with 2@3 ⅌ cent. of the previously advanced value on the Stock Exchange. The registered 6 ⅌ cents of 1881 closed on Saturday at 87@87¼, against 89 at the close of the previous week, and 85@86 the fortnight before. On the first shock of the news on Monday they sold at 85@85½, but quickly recovered on the next day's more authentic account of the loss to our Army. The Foreign Exchanges rose about ½ ⅌ cent. to 107½@107¾ ⅌ cent., closing steady for Saturday's mail, on a moderate business. They were influenced somewhat by the additional arrival of $1,286,000 English and French Gold direct, and $545,000 by the Boston steamer. The Money Market remains oneasy terms to borrowers, the principal of whom is the Secretary of the Treasury. The mercantile demand continues light, and the Discounts at Bank have rapidly run off again without renewal, reducing the aggregate line of Loans and Discounts, including the new advances to the Government probably about $1,500,000, if our calculation is not at fault in regard to the official average to be made up this afternoon. The Specie line at Bank is believed to be about $500,000, on the large transfers to the Government, of which a considerable share was immediately forwarded by the Sub-Treasurer to Washington, Harrisburgh, &c., for Army disbursement. The present balance in the New-York office is $7,432,991, against $5,735,887 at the close of the previous week. Advice has been received of $600,000 in French and English gold, on the steamers *City of Baltimore* and *Borussia*. The regular California packet of July 1, which would otherwise have been due, is delayed ten days by the accident to the *Champion* on this side, and the next arrival will bring forward a double shipment of treasure, in all about $2,000,000.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $1,862,211, against $4,735,819 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $2,077,825, against $1,886,515 same week last season. No Export clearances of specie are reported. The same week last year showed an Export of $2,520,497.

The trade returns for the Fiscal Year 1861, ending 30th June ult., having been made up and published a few days since, we now resume our weekly comparisons, as per the Calendar Year, beginning with 1st January, since when, to the 1st July inst., the Import entries of Foreign merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, amounted to....$77,949,000

Add four weeks in July	6,658,747
Total since Jan. 1	$84,607,747
Against same time last year	140,091,412
Decreased Import since 1st January	$55,483,665

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, from Jan. 1 to

July 1	$66,601,000
Add four weeks in July	10,534,879
Total clearances since Jan. 1	$77,135,879
Against same time time last year	50,905,548
Increased Exports since Jan. 1	$26,230,331

The Exports of Specie from New-York,

from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are	$3,249,438
Against same time, 1860	28,191,220
Decreased Export of Specie since Jan. 1	$24,941,782

The receipts of Foregn Gold and Silver, and of Gold from California, at New-York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows:

Foreign Gold entered at New-York		$32,339,000
Foreign Gold entered at Boston		7,251,000
California Gold at New-York		19,178,000
Total income of Gold since Jan. 1		$58,768,000
Against same time, 1860:		
From California	$19,699,000	
From abroad	687,000—	$20,386,000
Increased receipts since Jan. 1		$38,382,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ⅌ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	89@85@88½@87
New-York Central	78@74@77@74¾@75
New-York and Erie	27@23@24
Reading	38¼@35½
Rock Island	44¾@38¾@39¼
Michigan Guaranteed	32½@27½
Michigan Southern	14¾@13½
Michigan Central	45½@42½
Toledo	31½@26@27
Galena	65¾@60¾@61½
Illinois Central	67¼@62½
Panama	111½@108
Pacific Mail	74@71@72
Missouris	44½@40@43½@41½
Virginias	47@50@49
Tennessees	43¾@40@41½
Hudson River	37@33½
Harlem Preferred	27½@25
Burlington and Quincy	60@60½
Harlem, Common	11½@10½

The Stock Market was continually agitated through the week by the news of Monday, and the daily reports and discussions in the Press, relating to the extent and causes of the disaster. The fact of defeat was apparently sooner recovered from than the comments of the public journals on the management of the War, and the sensitiveness shown in particular quarters to an aggressive dash upon Washington by the enemy. The last was talked of in the street on Saturday, though but few operators participated in the apprehension of such an event with Gen. MCCLELLAN in command at Arlington. The market finally closed steady, on the basis of 75 ⅌ cent. for New-York Central, prices generally having lost, since Monday, the whole advance of the week before, and in several instances leaving off lower than Saturday fortnight. It will be noticed by our comparative table that the Western shares, which were beginning to be actively speculated in for the rise before the battle of Manassas, suffered a decline of from 2 to 3 ⅌ cent., and Illinois Central 5 ⅌ cent., the last partly on account of the light traffic in July, which is reported lower than last season, while most of the other Western lines show a gradual increase. The most active of the Border State Stocks, Tennessees and Missouris, sympathized with New-York Central, falling off 2@3 ⅌ cent., while Virginias and North Carolinas, which have become scarce for delivery, leave off higher than the week before. Pacific and Panama shares fell each about 3 ⅌ cent. The old Erie shares, which cease to be dealt in after to-day, were comparatively steady. We learn at the office that nearly all the stock and unsecured bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are surrendered to the new Company for exchange. Those who have not surrendered will still have an opportunity to do so on this day, (Monday,) the 29th July, under the decision of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., the referee named for that purpose. Holders of Trustees' scrip for stock or bonds heretofore surrendered, applying for new stock and paying the assessments, will be allowed interest on the payment from the date of it. After Sept. 1 interest will be charged from that date upon all assessments then unpaid. The option of converting fourth and fifth mortgage coupons in arrear into Trustees' Scrip, bearing interest from May 1, 1861, will expire on the 31st August.

The City Bank Shares were not materially affected in price by the events of the week, though closing dull on Saturday. The following were bid for:

Mechanics'	95	Union	90
Butchers & Drovers'	100	State of New-York	76
American Exchange	80½	Hanover	70
Metropolitan	87	Corn Exchange	80
Park	93½		

Only a moderate business is doing in Railway mortgages. The demand on Saturday was as follows:

New-York Central 6s	92½
New-York Central 7s, '64	98
Erie 1sts, '68	102
Erie 2ds, extended	97
Buffalo, New-York and Erie 1sts	69
Harlem 2ds, '64	93½
Michigan Central (new) 1sts, 8 ⅌ cent., '82	95
Michigan Southern 2ds	60
Michigan So. & Northern Ind. Sink. F'd 7 ⅌ cts.	73
Illinois Central 7 ⅌ cents, '75	80
Terre Haute and Alton 1sts	60

The Annual Report of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company, just issued in pamphlet form, shows that for the past fiscal year, ending April 30, the road earned:

In Gross from Freights		$1,134,354
Passengers, Mails, &c		380,074
Together		$1,514,428
At an expense and charge for operating	$752,597	
Interest, Taxes and Rents	286,552—	$1,039,149
Leaving Net earnings		$475,[illegible]
From which was paid 5 ⅌ cent. Dividend on Stock		232,718
Leaving undivided		$242,561
Add previous Income balance		839,712
Balance		$1,082,273
Of which appropriated to Improvement account	$191,902	
Sinking Fund	279,215—	$471,117
Present to credit of Income		$611,156

The Capital and Funded Debt of the Company, as derived from the previous report, would seem to be:

Capital Stock		$[illegible]
Original Funded Debt	$3,624,000	
Less in Sinking Fund	310,000—	[illegible]
To Northern Cross Bondholders		[illegible]
Total		[illegible]
Represented by		
Original Line	$7,[illegible]	
Northern Cross	1,[illegible]	
Peoria and Oquawka	516,000—	$9,[illegible]

Of the debt to the Northern Cross Bondholders, $813,000 bears 4½ ⅌ cent., and $68,700 bears no interest at all, the principal to be liquidated in thirty-two half-yearly instalments, running through sixteen years. There remains outstanding $387,000 of the first-class Bonds, and $119,000 of the second class, to complete the arrangement, when the Northern Cross line will be the exclusive property of the Company. The claim against the Peoria and Oquawka Company, for completing construction of Galesburgh section, is now in course of settlement, through the Federal Court.

[illegible] Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, [illegible] *Taylor* vs. *Victoria Taylor*.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Henry G. Wh[illegible] vs. William J. Hadley.—Motion granted, unless the defendant in ten days gives bond to plaintiff, with surety in [illegible], to be approved.

Daniel J. Peters vs. Thomas [illegible].—Application denied.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—AMERICA'S DREAM.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM, No. 720 Broadway—HISTORICAL POEM ON THE REBELLION AND THE WAR—Illustrated by Dissolving Views.

To Subscribers.

Our arrangements having been for some days completed, the forms of the TIMES are now stereotyped in duplicate, thus enabling us to meet the very large demand upon our circulation, without causing complaints of a tardy delivery to subscribers. The fault, should any of our readers receive their papers unduly late, will attach to the carrier; and, if reported at the office, will be corrected.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Gen. McCLELLAN, it is believed, is to have command of the National troops on both sides of the Potomac. He has already entered upon his duties as Commander of the Department in Virginia, and on Saturday visited Arlington in company with Secretary CAMERON, and yesterday went to Alexandria with Gen. McDOWELL, under an escort of cavalry, to inspect the troops and intrenchments. It is believed that Gen. McCLELLAN's attention will soon be directed to the batteries which the rebels have already erected and are about to erect on the Potomac. Unofficial, though doubtless reliable, information has been received in Washington that, as a part of the general plan of operations, they intend to erect batteries at various points to command the channel. Their operations will no doubt be checked before the work is so far advanced as to give trouble.

Our advices from Fortress Monroe are of the highest importance, as indicating the renewed energy to be infused into Army movements in the vicinity of Washington, under the immediate active leadership of Gen. McCLELLAN. Late on Thursday night an order reached the Fortress from Washington for four regiments to be immediately transferred to the latter place for active service in Virginia, and Duryea's Zouaves, Col. BACER's California Regiment, and the Third and Fourth New-Yorkers left for the appointed duty on Friday. These four regiments will form a brigade under command of Col. BAKER, and their places at Old Point will be filled by a large number of recruits. An attack of the rebel forces upon Newport's News or Hampton is expected daily. The former place, it is believed, will withstand the attack of any force which MAGRUDER can bring against it. The rebel pickets are now extended a mile and a half near Hampton, and they have a strong force of infantry and cavalry in the immediate vicinity. Col. MAX WEBER, in command at Hampton, fully expected an attack on Friday night last.

A very clear narrative of the events of the Battle of Bull Run will be found in the official report of Brig.-Gen. SCHENCK, of Ohio, which we publish this morning.

Each succeeding day's reports show a decrease in the reported number of our killed and wounded in the battle, while, on the contrary, the losses of the enemy are proved to be more severe than at first conjectured, and much greater than they have admitted. All the dead have not yet been buried, notwithstanding their proximity to the battle-field.

No doubt is entertained at Cairo that the rebels below intend to make an attack on Bird's Point, and attempt to get in the rear of the position of the National forces. A dispatch from there dated the 26th, states that a fleet of steamboats came up from Memphis on Wednesday and Thursday, and were busy in transporting rebel troops from Union City to New-Madrid, Mo., where a considerable body of them was already collected. They make no secret of their object, but when they undertake to carry it out, they will, doubtless, find some serious obstacles in the way. They will, probably, learn the difference between attacking intrenchments and defending them.

Another Massachusetts Regiment—the Thirteenth—will leave Boston this afternoon by the Norwich route, and will reach this City to-morrow morning, *en route* for the seat of war. It is commanded by Col. LEONARD and Lieut.-Col. BATCHELDER, both experienced officers, and is considered one of the best regiments yet enlisted in the State.

We occasionally receive intelligence of importance from the rebel camp, in the vicinity of Fort Pickens, through the medium of Northern men, who have been in service there in the rebel Army, having been forced to enlist against their wish, and having subsequently escaped to the North. Through such a medium we have a reliable account of matters there, on the 20th inst. There had been a great deal of sickness from typhoid fever, and there was much dissatisfaction with the rations, in consequence of which desertions were not unfrequent. At the Warrington Navy-yard were about eight hundred Louisianians, and five hundred Confederate regulars, with one mortar and two gun batteries—the former containing three mortars, and the latter six 8-inch columbiads. There are four batteries, about three hundred yards apart, between the Navy-yard and Barrancas, three of them having three 8-inch columbiads each, and the other six pieces of a like calibre. At Fort Barrancas are mounted thirty-two guns, nine of them being 12-pounders, mounted *en barbette*; two 10-inch columbiads, and the rest 24 and 32-pounders. The fort itself is strongly protected by sand-bags and cow-hides, flanked by redoubts, and occupied by Alabamians, Georgians, and Floridians. Two companies of flying artillery are also stationed near by. In the woods near the light-house, to the right of Barrancas, are two masked batteries, mounted with 8-inch columbiads. In Fort McRae are 22 guns mounted, twenty-four and thirty-two pounders and columbiads, with a pivot gun on the left of the fort and two pivot guns on the right. About a mile and a half from the light-house is another mortar battery, with two ten-inch columbiads mounted on pivots in front of it. These latter batteries are in charge of a Mississippi Regiment. This, it must be confessed, is a terrible array of artillery; and yet, formidable as it is, the rebels hesitate to commence the attack.

Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, we learn from the Louisville *Journal*, intends on and after to-day to stop and examine at the Kentucky line all mail matter going South.

A large congregation assembled at Rev. Dr. HAGUE's Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-first-street, last evening, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and addresses upon the duty of the people in giving spiritual aid to the soldiers. Rev. Dr. TYNG and Rev. E. PIERCE, Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment, were present and addressed the meeting.

Stocks opened lower on Saturday than the closing prices of Friday, and speculators were at first disposed to operate with some freedom for the further decline. Later in the day the market was steadier; New-York Central, 75; Government stock of 1881, 87 ℘ cent. No change in Money or Foreign Bills.

Our Military Position.

The reverse of the Union arms before Manassas, at a time when the National heart beat so high for a speedy victory, has occasioned a much greater degree of dejection than the result justifies. Looked at without reference to the unhappy surroundings of a disorderly retreat and the disorganization of a few regiments, the repulse at Bull's Run proves nothing to the discouragement of the Union cause; while its good effects must be of inestimable value in fixing two rules in regard to the prosecution of the war. One is, that the plan of all campaigns must be left wholly to the judgment of our military men, than whom the world has none more competent. The other is, the absolute necessity of having not only divisions and brigades, but even regiments, battalions and companies constituting an army, under the direction, in every case where it is possible, of men possessing adequate military knowledge.

These two necessary rules for the safe and successful conduct of war, are so thoroughly enforced by the lesson of Bull's Run, that they are not likely soon to be forgotten. And yet, we now know too well that they were fearfully neglected in the organization and precipitation of McDOWELL's late Army upon the enemy's lines at Manassas. No doubt, DAVIS and BEAUREGARD feel that their stand at Bull's Run was the greatest mistake of their lives; for if they had retreated slowly towards Richmond, and led on the loosely governed mob that had been habitating at Arlington and Alexandria to the banks of James River, and then made their charge upon its flank with their formidable cavalry, in the meantime directing Gen. JOHNSTON only to leave Winchester to get into their rear, scarcely a thousand of our numerous host would have reached the Potomac alive. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD fought our Army too soon for their own complete and overwhelming victory.

The Union forces have been repulsed; and yet the Union Army has lost absolutely no material strategic position. We still hold Washington, Harper's Ferry, and Fortress Monroe. And we hold nearly one-third of the State of Virginia, of the Confederate States, from which, by the skill and courage of the Union volunteers, rebellion has been expelled. While we have lost no ground—for the march through Fairfax Court-house and Centreville was not an "occupation" in any sense that should render the abandonment of them mortifying—we have, at the same time, lost no such number of men in killed and wounded as to produce the slightest impression on our swarming regiments of soldiers.

In all material points, the nation stands, just where it stood ten days ago, except in the loss of a little time in the forward movement of the campaign. We have lost a great battle without losing an Army or the tenth part of an Army; and without losing a single position that we had previously held, and which, as a military point, it was ever intended to hold. Of so unquestioned and immense a repulse, with such light disaster to the losing side, the annals of warfare can hardly furnish another instance. If the lesson is happily improved, it may save us the Union itself in the end.

While the rebels will gain no advance from their late victory, the Union stands as it stood before, with armies vastly more numerous than those of the rebels; with soldiers of valor that has never been surpassed, who have never failed to beat the Secessionists in a fair encounter, and even against reasonable odds; with armaments and munitions every way superior to those of the enemy. With such facts, clear and incontestible, and with the national enthusiasm burning as intensely as ever, why should there be another moment of heart-sickness for the past? Let us, rather, seizing the splendid opportunities that Providence has given us, be thankful for the valuable lesson that was so timely taught, and rally again, as men that are fighting for the holiest cause of liberty, justice and God. Is not the ark of republicanism yet safe in the hands of the loyal millions of the Free States? Will JEFF. DAVIS thus soon bend the neck of the Free North to his yoke? Will African Slavery, and its accursed spirit of riot, rapine and revolution, be established in tyranny over Northern society, when only a thousand of our gathering millions of soldiers have fallen manfully in opposing it? No, surely. Our great people are reserved for no such ignoble fate.

THE BASE APPEAL.—The frequent argument of secession sympathisers at the North is, that the war is ruining all business, and bringing everybody to bankruptcy. "We shall inevitably lose all our money, if we do not bring the war to a close." The height of calamity with these men is to lose their money. All else seems as nothing in their sight—the overthrow of their Government, the robbery of its treasures, the disgrace of its flag, and its humiliation before the nations of the world. Only spare their dollars, and independence, Union, liberty and renown may all go. And yet it is by the protection of this great free Government that they have founded their business, extended their commerce, and gathered the wealth which they now hug to their bosoms, and for which they are willing to barter their country.

It is worth while that ungrateful men should be scourged into a recognition of what they owe to a good Government. While men are freely offering their lives in the country's service, abandoning home, business, friends, everything that the rest of us are left to enjoy, it is a shocking evidence of the selfishness of part of the community that they have no cheer for their brave defenders, no wishes for their nation's triumph, but only base cries and lamentations over money they are no longer making. What is money worth, if we are to have a country and a Government no longer? What is peace worth if it is the peace of abject slaves? Money in one's hands in the midst of a falling Government, is only of value to take one's recreant soul away from the ruin that he had not the courage to avert.

Treasonable Printing.

A great deal of indignant nonsense is still being vented in the Missouri State Convention and elsewhere about the military suppression of the St. Louis *State Journal*, the chief Western organ of the Southern conspirators and advocate of their plots and plans; and which, previous to its stoppage, had given itself up to stimulating the mob of St. Louis to sedition and bloodshed, and inaugurating the reign of anarchy in the city and State. In the course of a heated discussion on Wednesday last, Hon. Mr. WRIGHT, of St. Louis, declared that the act was without a precedent, and said that "England in her most revolutionary period would never dare to suppress any Press for the free expression of opinions"—assertions which show his utter ignorance of the recent history of England, as well as of the principles of civil and military law. In the Senate, also, the other day, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE denounced the act as a "suppression of the freedom of the Press;" and gave it as one of his proofs that we were "rushing with rapid strides into despotism;" while it has so disturbed the soul of that jealous friend of freedom and his country, VALLANDIGHAM of Ohio, that he has given notice of introducing into the House a bill "to secure the freedom of speech and of the Press." The organs of treason in Baltimore and elsewhere also are enraged about it, and vehemently reiterate the stock platitudes about the liberty of the Press—as though these had any sort of application to this imperative *measure of military police.*

It seems to be utterly ignored by all these declaimers, that *the United States is now* AT WAR *with Secessionism*, and with the secession traitors,—that the nation has solemnly drawn the sword for their destruction, and is resolutely determined to strike down the treason as a public enemy wherever and however it rears its front. Whatever ministers to it must be destroyed; whatever stands in the pathway of our triumph must be overthrown.

It needs no argument to make it evident that the same principle that justifies the primary action of *war* covers in its operation every special measure needed to bring about the results aimed at by it. This state of war, of course, practically suspends for the foe-in-arms the ordinary safeguards of his life and liberty of action, and gives supremacy to a code prompter and more imperative in its operation, though it may be administered with equal justice and humanity.

That the measure in question was demanded on these grounds admits of no doubt. The sheet alluded to was daily trying to incite the St. Louis Secessionists to overt acts of treason by ferocious appeals to their heated passion; it provoked them to violence against the loyal troops then maintaining a precarious ascendency in the city and State, by the most atrocious calumnies in regard to their designs; it did not scruple to stir up this secession mob to their massacre, and even to special deeds of violence. Immediately after the last unfortunate affair in the streets of St. Louis, while the city was under a temporary frenzy from its fatal results, it adroitly seized the opportunity and attempted to precipitate a bloody revolution by issuing hasty bulletins to the effect that the "Hessians" were then making preparation for a general onslaught upon the people, when men, women and children should be indiscriminately put to the sword; and appealed madly to the mob to get ready for the hour of vengeance. The effect of such a falsehood, absurd though it may appear, uttered under such circumstances, can hardly be imagined; and it was only by the utmost vigilance that revolutionary collisions were prevented. So again for weeks prior to its suppression, it cunningly and at critical moments promulged incendiary bulletins, such as that BEN McCULLOCH was hastening to Missouri with ten, twenty or thirty thousand Confederates, to aid the local traitors in revolution, proclaiming that the only thing needed to insure success was a simultaneous rising in different parts of the State. Of course it was futile to attempt to maintain the authority of the Government in a State situated as Missouri is, politically and socially, while a traitorous engine was permitted thus to lend itself to the enemy, and to concoct, promulge and defend such plots and plans as might be necessary to achieve his ends. (And it may be remarked, *en passant*, that it seems equally futile to attempt to maintain the peace and loyalty of Baltimore by seizing the muskets and pikes of the traitor KANE, or by locking up the Police Commissioners, while half-a-dozen journals in the interest of the enemy are permitted daily to incite the powerful mob of that city to revolution and bloodshed.)

The extremest statement of the liberty of the Press under the Constitution, in times of peace, does not imply the liberty of furnishing aid, information and incitement to the armed enemies of the nation in time of war. And the minions of JEFF. DAVIS and the upholders of his atrocious conspiracy, can no more be permitted to issue in our camps publications aiming at revolution and the overthrow of the Government by violence, than could a foreign enemy (which, by the way, the bogus Confederacy claims to be) be permitted, in case of war, to publish in our camp a sheet in his interest, aiming at the subversion of the Government and aiding in the triumph of the foe. In this respect, the freest Government and the most tyrannical stand on precisely the same basis.

In regard to the constitutional provision guaranteeing the liberty of the Press, "it is plain," as Chief-Justice STORY forcibly remarks, "that the language imports no more than that every man has a right to speak, write and print his opinions upon any subject whatever, without any prior restraint, so always that he does not injure any other person in his rights, person, property or reputation, and *so always that he does not thereby disturb the public peace, or attempt to subvert the Government.*" But the constitutional liberty of the Press, as everybody knows, is in no sort of danger of being interfered with, in any way, in any one of these States. Freedom of speech and of printing is an elemental principle in a free democracy like ours; and this democracy, being itself the primary source of all law and all power, can permanently suffer no restraints inconsistent with its own free existence.

The public sense has already furnished the true judgment on the whole case. Piercing through the sophistries in which the abettors of treason seek to envelop the question, it apprehends all the painful necessities of our position, and is perfectly satisfied that a prompt act of special military police should intervene at the needed occasion—thoroughly conscious, at the same time, that in our free democracy the sacred right of freedom of the Press is hedged about with such muniments as to make its invasion forever impossible.

Where Will They Strike Next?

We have shown elsewhere that the value of the recent victory of the rebels depends entirely upon the use they make of it. They will unquestionably seek to turn it to account in driving back our columns which have been advancing towards Richmond from the Northwestern portion of the State. These columns have already cleared nearly one-half of the State of the enemy. Gen. COX's command is now moving up the Kanawha, and unless speedily driven back, a large additional and very important position will be lost to the rebels. Gen. ROSENCRANZ is moving forward his victorious column, and having driven the enemy from the Northwestern Virginia, will, unopposed, soon form a junction with Gen. Cox, when the two commands would be entirely adequate to the subjugation of Southwestern Virginia, and for the relief and protection of East Tennessee. The reinforcements going forward to Gen. BANKS' command will soon swell it to a formidable force, and enable him to act offensively. At present he is weak, and the enemy will naturally suppose, inexperienced. To-morrow he may be overwhelmed by a force whose attack a fortnight hence he might defy.

To attack and defeat one or all of these three columns, now that they are weakened by the retirement of the three months' volunteers, and, perhaps, to a certain extent, unfitted for action by change of the commanders of two of them, is a matter of vital importance to the rebels; their very existence depends upon such attacks and their consequent success. Otherwise their late advantage is turned into defeat, and our defeat into a substantial victory. If the rebels cannot fight after what they consider a great success, it is a concession of weakness which must be fatal to their cause. But we may rest assured they are already following up their advantage. Where will they strike the next blow? Against Washington? The capture of this city would be a crowning achievement; but in a few days it will be defended by a force that will defy attack. Neither do we expect an irruption into Maryland. It is vastly more important to them to clear their own soil of foes, to break through the meshes of the net which is enveloping them, and to present again, if possible, an undivided Virginia. We may expect, therefore, to hear within a very few days of concerted attacks upon our columns operating in the Northern and Western portion of the State. For such attacks the rebels possess a great advantage in occupying with their whole force the centre of the circle, from which they can launch one half their army against our widely-separated and unsupported columns. Such an event is surely to happen, unless they are too weak for any forward movement, or unless they are entirely wanting in military qualities and enterprise. We have no right to infer such things; on the contrary, we must assume that they are strong in numbers and ably commanded. In some quarter we shall soon hear of an attack, and perhaps of another disaster.

The proper precaution will undoubtedly suggest itself to our military commanders, but whether in season to save us from another reverse, remains to be seen. The silence at Manassas Junction is ominous of some great movement. It is stated that both LEE and JOHNSTON, who are regarded as among the ablest generals in the rebel ranks, have been dispatched West, to retrieve the defeats sustained by PEGRAM and GARNETT. They are undoubtedly backed by what they consider competent forces. The rebels at Manassas Junction are undoubtedly greatly weakened by these, and similar detachments sent in other directions. Is there no military expedient by which we might speedily secure the recall of those detachments. Why does Gen. BUTLER's command remain unemployed? If no movement is to be made upon Fort Monroe, why not transfer all his force not needed for the defence of this fort, to Washington? In making out such suggestions, we do not pretend to be wiser than our military leaders, but we do venture to predict an attack in a very few days, on some of our unsupported columns in Northwestern Virginia, not to be followed, we hope, by another Bull's Run affair. It would not be strange, however, if we lost much of the ground we have gained in that quarter.

HOW ARE WE TO GET BACK OUR PRISONERS? The rebels captured, and still hold, probably 500 men as prisoners at the Bull's Run affair. How are they to be released? In no way at present but by exchange. But, although we have captured great numbers of the rebels since the commencement of hostilities, we have let them all go again with the exception of a few officers and spies. We hardly hold a man of the rank and file. We administer the oath of allegiance, and turn them loose to swell again the ranks of the enemy. It is no offence whatever to be found in arms against the United States. Gen. McCLELLAN's command captured nearly 1,000 men, who were permitted to go on taking the everlasting oath. Had they been detained they would have been the means of releasing every soldier captured in the late fight. They would have been so much capital on hand, to be offset against a reverse of our own. Now, before we can get back our lost men, we must make a new haul.

We cannot understand this mode of proceeding. If we are not to inflict upon traitors the penalty due to treason, why not, for a time at least, place them on their probation, and put them in a position in which they can do no harm? To administer an oath to a man found in arms, and who may have the moment previous taken the life of a loyal citizen or soldier, is one of the greatest farces ever enacted. What do such villains care for an oath? As they have already committed moral perjury, we only deceive ourselves by supposing that they will respect any public declaration of their loyalty. Perhaps our defeats may gradually cure us of many delusions which have rendered this war an anomaly and an exception in the history of military operations.

A Few Hints to the New Regiments.

It becomes more and more evident that the turning event in the great battle, after the arrival of fresh reinforcements to the enemy, was an attack of cavalry on our centre. It was not a very heavy attack, but our troops were thoroughly exhausted with ten hours of fighting and the want of food, and the noise and clamor of this onset was the opening cause of the panic which followed. The Fire Zouaves—who have no nerves—received one charge on their bayonets, and, with knife and sword bayonet, nearly annihilated the corps. Spectators report that the cat-like fellows absolutely sprang on the horses' necks and stabbed the riders. But other regiments did not take it so bravely. The clatter and tramp of a few hundred horse alarmed them, and they were disordered, and eventually the fright was communicated to others. One soldier states that an escaped team horse, clattering down the road afterwards, caused the cry, "The cavalry are coming!" and scattered a whole regiment! This fear of cavalry among raw infantry is not an uncommon occurrence. It was so strong in the Revolution that WASHINGTON was obliged to issue a general order to encourage the infantry to stand against the British dragoons.

It is well understood now that a charge of cavalry against rifled muskets and bayonets is nothing. A well-directed fire will empty half the saddles. Indeed, this fact is so palpable that heavy dragoons are going out of use in the Continental service, and the light cavalry are used, principally to charge a broken line, and for pursuit. All our regiments ought to be thoroughly drilled in hollow square and other practice for resisting a cavalry charge. The Fire Zouaves are said to have presented very skillfully two or three lines of bayonets on the charge just mentioned. Regiments should be taught, too, the little real danger from cavalry, especially such cavalry as those of Secessionist gentlemen and farmers.

Another suggestion, on a matter which may prove practical hereafter. The enemy are very reluctant to meet on the open field; they do not seem to like cold steel, and fight like Indians, under cover, while using all the destructive weapons of civilization. Why should not our men use the Indian practice, and *smoke them out*. If, for instance, a concealed battery is believed to be in a thick wood, or dense bushes, on the outskirts of which are our men—as frequently happened at Bull's Run—let a few soldiers first set fire to the woods. At this dry season, the Virginia pine woods would burn like tinder, and soon disclose the hidden batteries and ambuscades. Try the Indian-like Southerner with his own weapons, and force him out of his ambushes. On a fair field, Southern guile will soon give way to Northern sturdy valor.

There are some very simple practical matters, the knowledge of which would be of immense use to our men in entering a battle. The greatest exhaustion which Northern troops undergo in violent exertion under a Southern sun arises from thirst, and the water of the canteens is soon exhausted, beside being not very refreshing. Let every man at his mess in the morning fill his canteen with tea or coffee, and keep it for the battle, satisfying his thirst on the march with cups of water, or better still, with rinsing the mouth. A battle, like a prize-fight, is something which demands the utmost possible concentration of bodily strength within a given time, and in ring struggles it is well known the "trainers" never allow drinking of water—only moistening the mouth. If officers would look after these apparently trivial matters, they would find their men far more vigorous in the time of trial.

Improvised Army Bridges.

How to make passable, at short notice, the ordinary bridges of which the rebels have destroyed the superstructure and left the piers, and how to rapidly transport guns, stores and horses over chasms which cannot be speedily bridged, are matters of the highest importance, in following up the Vandals. A regiment or a column, reaching such a position, has one inherent element of success, possessed by no smaller expedition, viz: a plenty of *power*; but without proper apparatus to make it available, they are in some cases perfectly helpless, with all their power. If a battery must be transported, within say three hours, to the opposite and precipitate bank of a wide stream which cannot be forded at a practicable point, and near which the materials for rafts are not abundant, the strength of ten thousand men will no more help the matter than that of so many infants. It requires time to make rafts, and to let artillery and horses safely down banks and haul them up precipices, and when expedition is an element of success in the proposed movement, no amount of mere human force can greatly facilitate matters. Any one can imagine a multitude of cases in which important surprises could be effected by crossing streams at points known to be impracticable by the usual means; and others in which the rapid rebuilding of bridges, or the transhipment of guns and stores by machinery that could be got to work before rafts could be constructed and navigated by any amount of men, would effect important movements which otherwise would have to be abandoned for want of the means of immediate execution. While a thousand men have power enough in the aggregate to perform any such work, this *aggregate* cannot be applied by any improvised means. While the united strength of five hundred men may be necessary to lift a certain weight or transport a certain load in the allowable time, five hundred men cannot get hold of one gun or one stick of timber, nor stand on one pier or one raft, nor exert their united strength in the particular direction and during the particular time required for rapid movements, with hands, shoulders and levers, alone. And on the other hand, the carrying round of derricks, falls, windlasses and machinery, weighing as much as a battery of heavy artillery, would not pay; and again, the setting up and getting into operation of any complex engineering fixture would be likely to take more time than the whole work of transportation by the old-fashioned rough-and-tumble make-shifts usually employed.

Such are the difficulties in the case; they can evidently be surmounted only by transporting some comparatively light apparatus which can be quickly set up, and which shall simply enable a large number of small scattered and divided forces to be concentrated into one united force, in the proper *direction*, and thus utilize effort, avoid the loss of power, and as a grand conclusion, save time. A recent apparatus, which has been employed to some extent in carrying and depositing the materials of bridges, and in raising ore and coal from vessels, and dumping it some hundreds of feet off—an apparatus indorsed by competent engineering authorities, seems to possess the features required in military purposes. It consists of a wire cable, of say two inches diameter, suspended from derricks on either shore, and carrying a car, or a fall (system of pulleys) to which horses, cannon, etc., may be suspended, and so arranged that a number of men on one bank may send over and carefully deposit in any place on the other side, or at any intermediate point, the *matereil* of war or the timbers of bridges. The single wire cable is a bridge of the necessary strength; the more striking feature, is the simple apparatus for sending heavy bodies over it witout going upon it, *à la* BLONDIN. The apparatus necessary to transport 5 tons at a time, over a chasm of 500 feet span, will weigh about 10 tons, and may be transported in light detached parcels; while fixtures large enough for carrying ordinary field artillery, could be drawn by a dozen horses over any military roads. The derricks would consist of thin wrought-iron pipe, plugged so as to be floated across streams and very quickly put together by sections. The cable would be reeled on a large hose-cart. It is fair to suppose that out of a regiment, a dozen or twenty men could be found, who would get over almost any stream at short notice somehow, with a line, by which they could haul over the end of the cable and the parts of the derrick. While they were setting up the latter, and anchoring it with screw piles, the body on the other side would be unlimbering guns and preparing *matériel* for transportation. They would then set up their derrick, and haul the cable taut over it, for any number of men can pull together on a rope. The suspended carriage, with grooved wheels, is now hung upon the cable; men enough lay hold of the fall attached to it to lift any given weight, and the transit immediately commences at the rate of 30 to 60 tons an hour. Two hours would be time enough, under any tolerable circumstances, to build the bridge, and two more to transport the *materiel* of an army. The power which sends the load over the cable is gravity, the import end being lower than the export end. Only one system of pulleys and one rope are employed, and these are suspended from the carriage, which is fastened at any point by a catch on the cable. When the weight is made fast, this rope raises it nearly to the carriage, where it is caught and held by a device attached to the pulley-block. The carriage is then loosened, and runs down the cable as fast as the rope will let it go. By raising the weight a few inches further, when it has reached the desired point, it becomes loosened from the block, and is then and there lowered to the ground by the same rope. There is evidently the principle in this simple device for greatly aiding military operations by speedily repairing damaged bridges, improvising bridges, etc., and it is obvious that something of this sort will be specially useful in this campaign.

Who the New Recruits Will Be.

It is said by those whose experience has taught them, that the excitement of the chase increases and absorbs the soul in its fascinations, exactly in proportion to the size and character of the game hunted. To hunt a tiger is one thing; to hunt an elephant or a lion is a very different and far more exciting thing. But the greatest excitement of all is to hunt man in war. The chase after their own kind grows on men, becomes more intense than all other excitements, and finally becomes, if indulged in, the fierce and ruling passion of the soul.

We think we shall soon see the truth of this, in the regiments just returning from the war—particularly those that have been in action. They have had a taste of war—they have felt the fierce devil that kindles the heart on the battle-field. It is a new sensation. For the moment it may have staggered the man heretofore peaceful and bloodless in his life. But the fire once lit in his heart, and his conscience approving his deeds, he will yearn again for the excitement, and with the less fear next time, from having once left the chase in safety.

When the men shall have got over the temporary excitement attending their return, and find that of telling stories of the "tented field" there is no end, City life will begin to be tame and spiritless to them, and in two weeks time, we have no doubt, the majority of the new recruits for the war will be members of the regiments now returned and disbanding.

THE HERALD'S LABORS IN THE CAUSE OF REBELLION—The suspension of telegraphic and postal intercourse with the South might be of serious inconvenience to the rebels, but for labors of their various organs, acknowledged or disguised, in this City. The *News*, the *Day-Book* and *Journal of Commerce* fulfill their several parts by misrepresenting Northern sentiments and purposes, and stimulating by every artifice the disposition of the South to resist, with a steady and creditable perseverance, which must win golden opinions from their slaveholding masters. But the merit of these mercenaries consists mainly in their facility and hardihood in falsehood; while curiously enough, the *Herald*, their abler colaborer, is even more serviceable by occasionally furnishing the truth in the shape of reliable information at the right moment to the rebel leaders. The *Herald* is, in fact, a dangerous masked battery, directed incessantly at the cause of the Union, and doing incalculable damage. Whenever it has the opportunity to pre-announce any advance of our Army, it immediately prints detailed enumerations of the forces to be used in the movement; with the distribution and disposition of the several detachments; or it exhibits its enterprise in publishing minute diagrams of our positions, intrenchments, and assailable points. The latest evidence of this assiduity in the service of treason was afforded yesterday. After announcing that an attack upon the

Army at Newport's News is contemplated by the rebels at Yorktown, it gives a minute and carefully prepared diagram of the position to be attacked, with the distribution of the Union troops, and a useful delineation of all the available approaches. The practical value to the enemy of this information is not to be overrated; and that it finds its way to them there is no reason to doubt. In their abandoned camps in Western Virginia and at Fairfax Court-house copies of the *Herald* were found, showing that a print of such vital ability to their cause could not be dispensed with by the enemy, and that there are secret traitors enough in New-York and Washington to supply them. It will be a nice little bill the Palinurus of Plum Gut will have to present one of these days to Secretary MEMMINGER. Let us hope it will not all be paid in Confederate Bonds.

Bread for the Army.

We have begun to realize the fearful results of going into battle with empty stomachs; but since this has been the occasional mistake of every campaign during the last six thousand years or so, we have not the courage to hope for a reform at this late day. But there is one reform, of almost equal practical importance, which modern science enables us to institute—the rapid and economical preparation of wholesome and uniform food in large quantities. This is a matter of primary importance—it ranks in advance of rifled-cannon and gun-boats. The gallant Zouave, after all, like other locomotive machines, cannot develop power advantageously under low steam. Not only the character and quality of food, but its timely preparation and distribution demand the most thorough attention of the proper authorities. We are glad to see that the admirable system of SOYER is appreciated by them, and that attempts are making to confer its benefits upon our Army. But still greater and more fundamental and comprehensive reforms and improvements are practicable. We have already referred to a traveling kitchen often suggested by high military authorities, and mentioned more in detail in Col. SCOTT's military dictionary—a traveling oven, range, etc., which afford a table for the manipulations of the cooks, and at the same time bakes and boils while moving with the regiment, so that no time is lost in long halts, called to prepare food. Had a complement of these kitchens followed up the column, and dispensed a hasty dish of soup, or a fresh loaf, to each fainting soldier, as he temporarily fell back, during a certain conflict within the memory of men still living, some great suffering, some valuable lives, and perhaps something still better would have been saved. Cases will undoubtedly occur during this war, in which some provision of this sort for dispensing a few wholesome and nutritious mouthfuls to soldiers during a day's action, will carry our colors further into the enemy's country than they could be driven by the most improved projectiles; a blood and tissue-making charge, put into the stomach of a brave man, at the right time, is worth a dozen ball-cartridges in the chamber of a hungry man's musket.

The grand improvement of the time, however, in this department—one to which we most earnestly invite the attention of the proper officers—is the process of making the most wholesome bread, and that which can be longest preserved fresh, in the shortest time, and at a considerable reduction of cost, over present plans, when it is produced in large quantities. We refer to the process of forcing pure carbonic acid gas into an unadulterated mixture of flour, water and salt, thus making the bread very light and porous without the use of yeast or any other decaying substance, to generate this gas *in* the bread, and without the destruction of any of the nutritious principles of the flour. To make light and easily digestible bread, the particles of flour must be forced apart, by some means, till the whole structure presents the cellular appearance of a fine sponge; otherwise the digesting acids of the stomach cannot get surface enough to act on. Since the flour itself, or a still more conveniently applied ingredient, yeast, affords the means of procuring this result in the bread itself, no other means has generally been deemed necessary. The sugar in the flour is converted, by the slow but natural process of fermentation, into carbonic acid and alcohol. The gas, being generated uniformly throughout the mass of dough, distends it into a honeycomb of little cells or bubbles, whose number depends on the resisting pressure of the gluten in the flour, to the escape of the gas. The alcohol and gas are dissipated during the operation of baking. Of course, this process not only destroys some of the nutritious portion of the flour, but it leaves in the bread some remnants of the decaying yeast or the other chemicals which made the gas, and the bread is to that extent impure and unhealthy. The new process is to make the carbonic acid gas in a separate place, and to force it mechanically into intimate and immediate mixture with all parts of the flour and water; in which case pure gas, in uniform quantity, performs its important work in pure flour, water and salt, without leaving any of its gas-making materials in the bread, or extracting any of them from it. A glance at the machinery will better explain the process. For an apparatus capable of preparing two barrels of flour at an operation, the carbonic acid gas is produced by the agitation of marble dust with vitriol in a generator; it is then filtered and washed, and flows into a gasometer some ten feet in diameter, whence it is forced by a pump, together with the proper amount of water, at a pressure of 150 pounds per square inch, into the kneader, in which the bolted flour has already been placed, and from which the air has been exhausted by an air-pump. The kneader is a sort of rotary churn, some four feet in diameter, in which the water and gas are forced, under pressure, into the minutest mixture with the flour. After this operation has continued some fifteen minutes, the dough is let out into pans, and immediately "rises," and is ready for baking, which, with the best ovens, is performed in thirty to forty-five minutes. The whole operation of making two barrels of flour into bread occupies about an hour; while 150 barrels can be made into dough, by a single machine, per day. The power is furnished by a ten-horse steam engine and boiler, the whole being compactly arranged, at a cost of about $4,000. The Jersey City Locomotive Works are turning out a number of the machines for private bakeries, and the aerated bread is already in extensive use in the city and in the camps at Staten Island and Fort Schuyler. The decided advantages of the process, especially for Army purposes, may be briefly summed up: The compound is entirely free from the gas-making chemicals which all leavened bread contains; the process is cleanly, as no hand (or foot) touches it until the bread is baked; it retains all the nutritious principles of the flour; it retains its moisture and sweetness longer than fermented bread; it must be nearly uniform in quality, as nothing but the flour can form a variable element; the time of preparation is greatly reduced, as no time is required for "raising" it; and the cost, when large quantities are required, is considerably lessened.

There are plenty of old women (of both sexes) who will shrink from the idea of eating bread that contains the gas of marble dust and vitriol!—just as the horror-stricken Londoners refused to eat bread from which alcohol was *collected*, although it was distilled from every ounce they did eat. These fastidious persons rather relish soda water, however, which is impregnated with the same gas, generated in the same way. Carbonic acid gas, deadly as it is in the lungs, is positively healthy in the stomach; indeed, distilled, and hence *pure* water, is not wholesome, because it has no such gas. But the gas is nearly or quite dissipated in the baking of bread, and if it were not, it could hardly be more hurtful than the remains of the innumerable minute distilleries and gas works which we now consume. The medical testimony is unanimous in favor of this bread, and since its cost and the facility of its preparation are equally favorable, we hope the machinery for making it will be at once set up in all our more permanent encampments and fortresses.

The Connection of Slavery with the War—Its Doom.

It has been said that the war has nothing to do with Slavery, but no one will pretend that Slavery has nothing to do with the war. The war is not made upon Slavery. The slaves have not been proclaimed free, and called into the service of the Government; although any foreign nation at war with a slaveholding country would avail itself of so conspicuous an element of weakness. Slavery still exists, with all its constitutional guaranties, in the Border States, and the citizens of these States who are not in open rebellion have repeatedly had their runaway slaves returned to them. It is only in those cases where slaves have run away from rebel masters, who freely lend them to the rebel Government for the construction of fortifications, or for soldiers in the field, that the commanders of our Armies have refused to deliver them up. It is therefore literally true that the war has nothing to do with Slavery, while Slavery has everything to do with the war. But for Slavery the Southern States would be on as good terms with those of the North as Illinois with Massachusetts, and the idea of dissolving the Union, or of a war between the North and the South, would be as preposterous as that of a war between Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The most natural way to put an end to a controversy is to remove the cause of it, and since the war has resulted from the refusal of the Slavery propagandists to submit to the laws, the obvious and certain cure for the political malady is the abolition of Slavery. The Government will be slow in adopting this radical mode of treatment, but the public mind is rapidly ripening to the conclusion that no other will prove effectual. If undertaken at all, it should be done with a strong hand. The utmost care should be taken to prevent and to punish violent outbreaks among the slaves, as well as every tendency to rapacity, violence and lawlessness, whether the enemies or friends of the Union be the victims. In the Border States, where the body of the people are for the Union, reasonable compensation should be made to slaveholders, except where they have taken an active part in behalf of the rebellion.

It is not probable that this thorough treatment of the case will be adopted at present, if at all. To put it into successful practice would require a vast deal of moral courage and political sagacity; and regarding the matter from the stand point of constitutional right, nothing short of a great public necessity could justify it. That such a necessity would warrant it, no intelligent thinker upon the affairs of mankind will question, and that such a necessity seems to be rapidly pressing upon us, is an opinion not confined to the school of Abolitionists.

It is to be remembered that the general abolition of Slavery in the Southern States would not be attended with the much and justly dreaded evil of a large free negro population in juxtaposition with the whites, except for a very brief period. It would be the natural order of things for the negroes to go to the extreme South to supply the demand for labor, while their places in the Border and Middle States would be taken by white men from the North and from Europe. The laws which govern the demand and supply of labor, taken in connection with the climatic adaptations of race, would be almost sufficient of themselves to adjust the populations to their appropriate latitudes; but to these influences legal persuasives might be added, and the result would be, in the course of a few years, the concentration of the great body of the negroes in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, with a free outlet to Mexico, the West Indies, and other tropical regions.

Slavery is a doomed institution. Its upholders and propagandists have waged unholy war upon the General Government, for no other reason than that they have been turned out of power by the result of a fair election, and now they must take the consequences of their crimes. Providence seems to be using their ungovernable ambition to bring about the overthrow of the wicked and barbarous system they would diffuse over the world; and now that their necks, as well as their fortunes, are staked upon the issue of the war they have waged, it is not at all improbable that their necessities will forestall the action of the General Government, by compelling them to become its destroyers. Already we hear of black regiments before the first campaign is over, and when the fatigues of campaigning, the chances of battle, and the ravages of disease, shall have destroyed the flower of their youth, we shall hear of whole armies of blacks, who will receive liberty on the condition of defending the lives of their late masters.

The Resources of the Nation.

The American people have hitherto escaped any onerous amount of direct taxation. The General Government has sustained itself and paid off its debts from duties on imports, a method of collecting revenue that falls so gently and equably on all, as scarcely to be felt by any, and from the sale of the public lands. The highest State tax, we believe, ever levied in the State of New-York was three and five-seventh mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of its taxable property. This, with the local taxes, outside of the large cities, would probably carry the amount to about four and a half mills on the dollar. We have not the statistics at hand showing the assessed valuation in all the loyal States, but this we know, that a one mill tax in the State of New-York alone produces the sum of about $1,500,000. Assuming the assessed valuation of New-York to be one quarter of that of the loyal States, a mill tax would produce in them alone, an aggregate of $6,000,000 annually, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on a war loan of $100,000,000;—or, a mill and a quarter tax would be sufficient to pay the interest on a seven per cent. loan of the same amount, leaving a surplus of $480,000 to provide for contingencies, or make up any deficiency in collections. If the whole $500,000,000 provided by Congress were raised, and the payment of interest made dependent upon a direct tax, it would even then amount to less than five and one-eighth mills, or about one-half of one per cent. on the taxable property of those States. It will thus be seen that with the full debt of $500,000,000 contracted, and the interest required to be paid by direct taxation, the burden would still be trifling compared with that which rests upon the people of almost every other nation in the world, and even that would be temporary. The receipts from the Customs under the present tariff, with such judicious amendment as experience shall indicate, together with those from the public lands, would wipe out the principal long before the expiration of the term fixed for its payment.

These present sacrifices, which may by possibility be required of us of the loyal States, are by no means commensurate with the good to be achieved by a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war. The vindication of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, the perpetuation of the Republic in all its vigor and proportions, are considerations vastly beyond the payment for a few years of so trifling an amount of taxation. The safety of the present and security of the future are worth infinitely more to the people of these States, than the comparatively small amount of money necessary to the achievement of these objects. The depreciation of property alone, occasioned by a dissolution of the Union, to say nothing of those stupendous social and political evils which such a catastrophe would inflict upon the present and all future generations, would exceed by a thousand fold in amount the millions required for its preservation. Not a farm in the country, not one piece of village or city property, but would be more than twice decimated by the disruption of these States, while every description of business and all employments would suffer in a corresponding degree. Our pecuniary interests, therefore, and those of our children, as well as those higher and holier duties which, as patriots, we owe to our country, require of us that we should meet with cheerfulness and alacrity the sacrifices demanded by the exigencies of the hour.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

The Political Aspect—The Progressive Policy of Austria—How it is Regarded by the Smaller Powers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BREMEN, Saturday, July 6, 1861.

There is so much that interests one in the sudden turn which German politics are taking, that I cannot forbear to sketch the *tableau* as it now appears.

The Southern and Middle States, so long accustomed to lean upon Austria as the embodiment of all that is conservative, are beside themselves with astonishment, to find the Court of Vienna actually heading the Party of Reform. Not even the Liberal Ministry of Prussia has taken so decided a stand as Count SCHMERLING. He recently announced that the Government acknowledges the principle of ministerial responsibility, and is preparing a bill on the subject. Then this Imperial rescript to the Hungarian House—so mild and calm—one cannot recognize the old Hapsburg tone in it.

The Saxon Minister, Baron VON BEUST, is so astonished at the course of the ally he has toadied so long, that he suggests to the Saxon House that it will not continue long thus, and the Imperial Government will doubtless retract some of the privileges it has so rashly granted. The Austrian official papers deny emphatically any such possibility, and the non-official, more free to rebuke the impertinent prophecy, give the Herr Baron a castigation he will not soon forget. The unkindest cut of all is their expression of pity for benighted Saxony! These Austrian papers will be preaching progress to Berlin ere long. Worse than this internal reform is the new policy of Austria towards the rest of Germany. Did you ever? Austria proposing a German Parliament—Austria supporting the cause of the Hessian people—Austria for a United Germany! The forsaken smaller States have

"In their despair,
One fearful refuge left."

"Rather be an ally of France," said the King of Wurtemberg, "than a vassal of Prussia." And Austria, without a Concordat and with a Liberal Government, is worse than another Prussia. The old King gave as a reason for his preference that, should NAPOLEON ever conquer Southern Germany, it could not be for long, since the people would finally free themselves; but should Prussian influence once rule there, the people *would not desire* to be freed, and the sovereignties of the South would be swallowed up!

Simultaneously comes the *Moniteur* with a new song, praising the present state of things over the Rhine, and warning the German people against that fanatical *National-Verein*. It's as good as a play!

The *National Verein* is placed, no less than its opponents, in a new and perplexing position. It has always been a cardinal principle in their creed that the heterogenous mixture of people under the rule of Austria cannot form part of the millenial Germany toward which they are striving. What shall the sages of Heidelberg and Eisenach do now, disappointed as they are by the so-called Liberal Government of Prussia, and outwitted by the acuteness of SCHMERLING, who has stolen from them their very thunder? Their position is logically as strong as ever. Austria, no matter how much reformed and renovated, would still be no proper element of a consolidated nation; but there is a wide gulf between logic and success; and there can be no doubt that the recent course of Austria has greatly increased her hold on the sympathies of the mass of the German people, and imperiled anew the rising hopes of the Prussian Party.

In a word, to adopt the phrase of a modern writer, "everybody is standing on his head." Such a pretty little family quarrel has seldom been seen. Amid the general confusion, the Duke of Coburg (who is, by the way, the most able prince upon a German throne) has taken a very wise and timely step in signing a military treaty with Prussia, by virtue of which the officers of Coburg are admitted to advancement in the Prussian service, and the troops of the Duchy are in fact swallowed up in those of the kingdom, the Duke reserving merely a nominal control. Prussia provides for the whole contingent, receiving a certain indemnification in money. Thus all the evils of a small and proportionably expensive standing Army, with its half-educated officers and insufficient organization—such as we see in the minor German States—are done away. The Army is let out on contract, at reasonable terms:—a piece of real Yankee good sense. It is said that Baden will also enter into the arrangement.

I passed through Magdeburg the other day, just as Gen. MANNTENFFEL, who had been sentenced to three months' arrest for his recent duel, arrived to undergo his easy punishment. Even this, it is rumored, will be remitted by the King.

R. W. R.

An Opportunity Not to be Lost.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The great mistake of the Northern public consists in the idea, that the forcible emancipation of the Southern slaves by our Armies would be an unparalleled outrage against the interests of the Southern people. Let us see about that. There are about 350,000 Slaveholders. To secure their interests 4,000,000 of blacks and mulattoes are kept in a state of ignorance, barbarism and brutality, as low, or lower, than African Hottentots; 6,000,000 of non-slaveholding whites, men, women and children, are deprived of public schools, and almost every means of education. The liberty of speech is entirely suppressed. Liberty of the Press is unknown. Riots and murders are of daily occurrence in every neighborhood. Society is utterly disorganized. The administration of law is in the hands of the mob. In the jails, and under the eye of all the legal authority there is in the country, are outrages and atrocities daily perpetrated that the outside world shudders at. These 6,000,000 of non-slaveholders have been so debauched by the hope of being Slaveholders themselves, that they have entered into a war with the North, for an independance that will allow them to open the African slave-trade, and so cheapen negroes, that each may own a slave, and so still further barbarize their land, already more degraded in the social scale than Turkey. The great body of our people have affected to disbelieve in the Southern barbarism. Northern men tarred and feathered, tortured with the whip, mutilated and hung, have not sufficed to convince the general public. A few battle-fields like that at Bull's Run, in the possession of the enemy will help its skepticism. Will any one contend that these people, having the same origin as ourselves—English, Irish, Scotch, French, Germans, &c.—are made barbarians by anything but Slavery? What is there in Mason and Dixon's line, to prevent the people south of it, like the people north of it, from having free speech, free Press, free schools, free labor, free men, security of life and property, arts, literature, manufactures, machinery and all the accompaniments of the highest civilization on earth? Must the vital interests of 10,000,000 of people in this civilization be utterly ignored and sacrificed that 350,000 petty tyrants may continue to reign? In short, can a nuisance be abolished, even though called an interest?

L.

Gen. Cass and His Contributions to the War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our citizens have been a good deal astounded at certain articles in New-York journals laudatory of Gen. LEWIS CASS, for patriotism and liberality in furnishing and equipping our Michigan regiments for the defence of the Union. One article compliments him for equipping an entire regiment and daily reviewing our troops, and another states that large contributions in money have been made by him for the support of our volunteers, when the fact is notorious that no contribution whatever, either in money or equipments, have been made by him for any regiment or detached company of volunteers organized in this State. He has taken $3,000 in stock in our State Loan, to aid in prosecuting the war, for which he will be entitled to seven per cent. interest. A pamphlet this day mailed to your address, entitled "The Cass Parks," will enlighten you as to the characteristic liberality of the "*distinguished citizen*."

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Thursday, July 25, 1861.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD.

This regiment has been accepted by the Government, is being rapidly filled up and sworn into the service of the United States. It will consist of a thousand men under the command of Col. R. D. GOODWIN. Col. FISHER, late of the United States Army, has accepted the post of Lieutenant-Colonel, and the post of Major will be filled by Col. WHITNEY, late of New-Hampshire. The position of Adjutant is still open for an experienced officer. Several of the line officers are qualified for their posts by previous experience in the United States Army, or by instruction received at West Point. Two flank companies are now being recruited, one as light infantry and engineers, and the other as artillery. They have the beautiful grounds of Camp Washington on Staten Island for quarters, drills, and parades, where the strictest discipline is observed, and the soldiers are carefully provided with rations and clothing, and in all respects made comfortable. Those of the returning three months' regiments who are desirous of reënlisting can have no better chance. They will be immediately mustered into the United States service and be under pay. Any encouragement which our patriotic citizens may feel disposed to bestow upon this regiment in the way of donations of clothing, haversacks, or other articles necessary to the soldier, will be thankfully received at the officers' head-quarters, No. 596 Broadway. The donations of the citizens of New-York of $101, through Acting-Surgeon LINQUIST and Lieut. GIROUX is thankfully acknowledged. Further donations will be gratefully received at head-quarters. Two hundred recruits of good moral character and physical ability are wanted immediately to complete the organization.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES—DEPARTURE OF RECRUITS.

The fourth and last squad of recruits for this regiment intend leaving their head-quarters at Lafayette Hall for Fort Monroe, this afternoon, if possible. The squad numbers about one hundred and ten men, all of whom are of the best class, and, indeed, it could not be otherwise, inasmuch as this is almost the only recruiting station in the City that has done anything like a brisk business of late—a result altogether attributable to the high reputation borne by the Fifth Regiment. This splendid regiment is now fully recruited up to the regulation standard, having in addition a corps of mounted rifles, a howitzer and an ambulance corps, altogether forming one of the finest and most complete organizations now extant, and one which New-York may well be proud of.

CAMP SCOTT.

The Second Fire Zouaves, Col. FAIRMAN, are now quartered on the East Section of this Camp, and are rapidly mustering under the inspiring energy of their excellent commander. The Fifth Regiment, Col. GRAHAM, occupies the Northwest Section, and is in a promising condition. Yesterday Rev. L. C. LOCKWOOD, and a delegation of the Young Men's Christian Association, performed religious service in the Chapel Tent, furnishing also a supply of soldiers' hymn-books.

RECEPTION OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

A meeting of the Committee of Arrangements appointed by Company G, Reserve Guard, will be held this (Monday) evening at No. 594 Broday, to complete arrangements for the reception of the Twelfth Regiment, (Col. BUTTERFIELD,) on their return home. Officers and members of the Reserve Guard, and all others desirous of participating in the reception, are invited to attend.

L. F. HARRISON, Chairman.
W. H. BARBOUR, Secretary.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE RELIEF OF THE ARMY.

The Women's Central Association of Relief for the Army desire to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions for the three weeks ending July 27, 1861: From Miss F. Sanchez and friend, $2 50; Mrs. A. C. Stuyvesant, $25; Mrs. J. T. Johnston, $25; Mrs. C. H. Russell, $20; Mrs. L. M. Howland, $50; Mrs. Willett, $[illegible]; Mrs. J. Wadsworth, $50; Mrs. J. B. Murray, $15; Mrs. F. J. Kinney, $10; Mrs. G. T. Strong, $10; Mrs. W. Ward, $20; Mrs. A. T. Stewart, $100; Mrs. W. S. Miller, $25; Mrs. Wagstaff, $25.

THE CLINTON RIFLES.

The Clinton Rifle Regiment is quartered in the Quarantine Buildings. Yesterday, Rev. L. C. LOCKWOOD and a delegation from the Young Men's Association held religious service there. The service was appreciated and deserved to be repeated.

DEPARTURE OF MOUNTED RIFLES.

Capt. KILPATRICK's corps of Mounted Rifles will leave this City to-day for Fortress Monroe.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A LIQUOR-DEALER MISSING.—The friends of THOMAS MULLIGAN, a liquor-dealer, having a store at No. 735 Third-avenue, are greatly alarmed for his personal safety. Two weeks since he closed his place of business, and nothing has since been heard of him. On Saturday the Police were requested to break open the store, in hopes that some clue to his disappearance might be obtained, but everything within presented an ordinary look. Mr. MULLIGAN was a strict business man, and his singular absence leads to the belief that he has met with foul play.

BELLIGERENT BOYS.—Three hundred small boys congregated, on Saturday afternoon, in Eleventh-avenue, near Twelfth-street, and dividing into two parties, called themselves Northerners and Southerners, after which they engaged in a fight. Each party hid itself behind a pile of lumber, which was termed a masked battery, and then advancing hurled a shower of stones upon its opponent. The sport was fast becoming dangerous, when the Police interfered, taking twenty-two prisoners. The magistrate, however, dismissed the young rascals, after exacting from them a promise of future good behavior.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—Stanley Titus, a young man living at No. 153 Perry-street, while bathing at the foot of Hammond-street on Saturday afternoon, was drowned. His remains have been recovered, and to-day an inquest will be held in the case....JOSEPH OGLES, a private in Company B, New-York Mounted Riflemen, quartered at Elm Park, was also drowned yesterday morning while bathing. Efforts are making for the recovery of the body.

THE CITY RELIEF LOAN.—The amountr of subscriptions received yesterday, was $20,000, and the day before $8,000, making the total amount of the loan taken about $205,000.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—This church, yesterday, was filled to overflowing, both morning and evening. Mr. BEECHER's discourse, in the morning, had reference to the killed in the recent battle, his text being taken from Corinthians 1, Chap. 15, v. 49. He announced his intention to be absent from Brooklyn until September.

DEATHS BY EATING MATCHES.—Two children have died in this city during the last week in consequence of eating the prepared ends of matches. The last victim was a child three years old, by the name of CATHERINE DWYOO, whose parents reside in Myrtle-avenue.

MORTALITY.—During the week ending July 27, there were 132 deaths, of which 29 were adults and 103 children. Principal diseases—cholera infantum, 27; consumption, 9; convulsions infantile, 14; diphtheria, 4; scarlet fever, 5; small pox, 1.

In the Surrogate's Court, the wills of OTTO DILL, JOHN FLEETMAN and THOMAS M. STRONG, were admitted to probate during the last week.

New-Jersey.

RETURNING REGIMENTS—ARRIVAL OF THE SECOND NEW-JERSEY, THE TWENTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK, AND FIRST CONNECTICUT REGIMENTS.—The Second Regiment of Hudson County arrived quite unexpectedly in Jersey City yesterday morning. They reached Trenton on Saturday evening, and it was expected they would remain there until Tuesday, at which time arrangements were made to give them a fitting and well deserved reception. It was, however, found inconvenient to quarter them at Trenton, and they were temporally dismissed. Still, though they reached Jersey City almost unexpectedly and unannounced, their reception was enthusiastic in the extreme. As soon as their approach to the city was known, the fire-bells were rung, bringing out the Fire Department in full force. The citizens also assembled in thousands to give a welcome to the returning heroes. The company all came back in good health and excellent spirits, and a large majority express an intention of at once re-enlisting for the war. On Tuesday next they return to Trenton, where they will be mustered out of service, after which they will have a formal reception by the authorities and citizens of Jersey City. On Saturday evening a meeting was held at the Mayor's office for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements. A sufficient sum was promptly subscribed to defray the expense, and a large number of military and civic societies reported themselves ready to participate in the reception; and, from the interest manifested in the matter, there can be no doubt the arrangements will be worthy the occasion.

The First Connecticut Regiment arrived at Jersey City about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and embarking on board the steamer *Commonwealth*, proceeded directly homeward.

The Twenty-fifth New-York (Albany) Regiment also passed through Jersey City.

Both regiments were loudly cheered by a large concourse of people, but, for obvious reasons, no formal reception was tendered.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and **privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.**

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

RIGGS—WURZBACK.—On Thursday morning, July 25, by Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., MARCUS C. RIGGS, Esq., of New-York, with MAGGIE A. WURZBACK, late of Memphis, Tenn.

CORWIN—KIPP.—In Geneva, N. Y., on Thursday, July 25, by Rev. Dr. Wiley, assisted by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, MARY F., daughter of N. N. Kipp, Esq., of Geneva, to Rev. E. T. CORWIN, of Paramus, N. J.

DIED.

UNDERHILL.—In this City, on Saturday morning, July 27, after a short illness, RANSOM UNDERHILL, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of Charles and Bleecker sts., to-morrow afternoon, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock.

BOYDEN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, July 28, of marasmus, MARIA VALENTINE, infant daughter of Elias W. and Julia E. Boyden, aged 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 25 Leroy-st.

CARTER.—In this City, on Sunday, July 28, MARIA LOUISA, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Carter, aged 11 weeks.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 30 Boorman-place, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BRYANT.—Drowned, on Saturday, July 20, SAMUEL RIPLEY BRYANT, aged 42 years.

BELL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, July 27, ROBERT ARTHUR, son of T. M. and Margaretta Bell, aged 11 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from their residence, No. 67 Johnston-st.

OWENS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 27, suddenly, ANNA ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Ann Elizabeth and the late Daniel S. Owens, aged 16 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 162 Washington-st., second door from Nassau-st., Brooklyn, at 8½ o'clock, on Tuesday morning, July 30. The remains will be conveyed to Tarrytown by the 11 o'clock train, for interment.

KISSAM.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, July 27, MAGGIE A., only child of Peter R. and Zenora J. Kissam, aged 5 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, Zeno Secor, No. 297 Court-st., South Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, Rev. Samuel Kissam, are respectfully invited to attend.

BLACKWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, July 27, suddenly, JACOB BLACKWELL, in the 77th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 187 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to the Evergreen Cemetery.

BERRY.—In Hoboken, on Saturday, July 27, ADELHEID LINA, daughter of Rev. Philip and Magdalene Berry, aged 2 months and 18 days.

Funeral services this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, at corner of Hudson and 6th sts., Hoboken, N. J.

BIGGER.—At Tubby Hook, on Saturday, July 27, JOHN BIGGER, a native of Thornhill, Scotland, in the 27th year of his age.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Scotch papers please copy.

CONWAY.—At Mount Pleasant, N. J., on Saturday, July 27, after a long and severe illness, MARY, beloved wife of James Conway, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 429 East Houston-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 406.—JULY 27, 1861.
41, 33, 51, 67, 50, 37, 9, 4, 11, 59, 75, 46.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 406.—JULY 27, 1861.
6, 39, 24, 5, 1, 64, 62, 46, 40, 72, 18, 26, 22.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo

From the Ladies' Visitor, of this City.

MOTHERS,

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. Winslow, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

WE KNOW it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it.

MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. THIS ARTICLE HAS NO DELETERIOUS EFFECTS WHATEVER, and from our own experience (we speak advisedly) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

WHEN WE SAY

That Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP acts like a charm, we do but reiterate the language of every person who ever used it for their children, for all diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic and Cholera Infantum. It will produce quietude and rest, relieve all suffering, and the infant will awake invigorated and refreshed, and not with the dull and stupefying effects of preparations of opium.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the pastor of a Baptist Church to the *Journal and Messenger*, Cincinnati, Ohio, and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING:

"We see an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Now we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers, that this is no humbug—WE HAVE TRIED IT, AND KNOW IT TO BE ALL IT CLAIMS. It is, probably, one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have babies can't do better than to lay in a supply."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

**FOR
OUR WOUNDED AT WASHINGTON.**

IMMEDIATE DONATIONS WANTED
OF
ICE BY THE CARGO,
WINE AND PURE SPIRITS,
SHEETS AND SHEETING,
FLANNEL AND TOWELING,
MOSQUITO NETTING.

SEND TO THE CARE OF
THE SANITARY COMMISSION,
TREASURY BUILDING, WASHINGTON.
HENRY W. BELLOWS, President.
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SAMUEL G. HOWE, M. D.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, M. D.
J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D.
GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer.
FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, Resident Secretary.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

The steamer ILLINOIS will leave Cleveland, Ohio, for Lake Superior, July 22, August 14, and August 27, at 8 o'clock P. M.; and Detroit, Michigan, the following days at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. T. WHITING & CO.,
Detroit, Michigan.

MILITARY.

BATTLE OF MANASSAS AND BULL'S RUN

RUDD & CARLETON WILL PUBLISH, TO-MORROW
THE CELEBRATED LETTER
BY
EDMUND C. STEDMAN,
ARMY CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW-YORK WORLD.

The large daily, semi-weekly and weekly editions of the *World*, in whose columns this superb description was printed, are completely exhausted, leaving countless orders unfilled, and its republication in a more permanen form is loudly demanded.

One neat pamphlet, 48 pages. Price ten cents. Copies sent by mail, *free*, on receipt of price.

HEAD-QUARTERS RAMSEY'S REGIMENT LIGHT INFANTRY, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 6.—THIS REGIMENT having been accepted by the War Department officers now recruiting in the various States will send their recruits in squads of twenty or more, under the charge of a Sergeant, to the Regimental Depôt, Jackson Hall, corner of 13th-st. and Greenwich-av., New-York City.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 2.—Officers having 100 or more recruits, will report that fact at once at head-quarters whereupon a mustering officer of the U. S. Army will be dispatched to muster them in at the place of recruiting.

Officers may report by telegraph.

By Order of
COL. ALBERT C. RAMSEY.
J. W. CURRIER, Acting Adjutant.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogue address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

RECRUITS FOR THE SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., will be received by Capt. REID Lieut. DIMOCK and Lieut. CAMPBELL, at the Regimental Armory, for a few days, to fill places of those missing in the late action.

WANTED FOR THE HARRIS LIGHT Cavalry, (an accepted regiment, to be mustered in by companies,) experienced dragoons, as sergeants, and two educated cavalry officers. Apply at No. 624 Broadway.

WANTED—TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY, A FULL set of CAMP TENTS. Apply at the Head-Quarters of the Continental Guard, Room No. 2, Montague Hall (opposite the City Hall,) Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR THE HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY, (an accepted regiment, to be mustered in by companies,) experienced dragoons, as sergeants, and two educated cavalry officers. Apply at No. 624 Broadway.

RECRUITS OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT, New-York, Duryee's Zouaves, will be at Head-quarters, Lafayette Hall, Monday, 29th inst., *ready to leave*.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 17
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 18
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July 24
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	July 25
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	July 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 1
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 3
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	New-York	Liverpool	July 31
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 3
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Great Eastern	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 17
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 17
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at..............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..............5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!

The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.

GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.

What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturer of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—THE MOST POPULAR MUSIC just issued is "*Where Liberty dwells, there is my Country;*" War Song of the New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment, "*Three Cheers for our Banner,*" and "*Madmen, spare that Flag,*" 25 cents each. A Pianist in attendance will try new music for customers. Published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(Formerly at "The Spingler Institute," Union-square,)
Will reopen at
5th-av., corner 38th-st.,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad, of New-Jersey, to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage, which leaves the American hotel at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms, $50, in advance, for three months' board and tuition in the English branches German, and vocal music; $5 to $10 per quarter for instrumental music, (pianoforte, violin and organ,) drawing and ancient languages. The present session closes on Friday, June 28. Scholars are retained during the vacation in July, if desirable. The 77th annual session will open on TUESDAY, Aug 6, 1861.
REV. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.
Agents, Messrs. A. Bininger & Co., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS IN CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—The subscriber will take two additional boys (four in all) into his family, in Cambridge, Mass., to attend his school. He refers, in New-York, to Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., No. 106 Washington-st., F. G. Shaw, Esq., Trinity Building, and Rev. O. B. Frothingham, No. 113 West 34th-st.
W. P. ATKINSON.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXperienced and qualified to teach thoroughly English, French (which she speaks) and music, wishes an engagement in a first-class school or family; unexceptionable references exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504, New-York Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF SUPERB EBONY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT CABINET FURNITURE, MANUFACTURED BY ALEXIS POTTIER, OF BROADWAY.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 30, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton, by virtue of several chattel mortgages, a large assortment of superb ebony and gilt rosewood and walnut cabinet furniture, bronze clock, unfinished work, patterns, &c., by order of Wm. W. Ladd, attorney for mortgagee. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

AUCTION SALE.—ASSIGNEES SALE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of every variety, seeds, tools, roots, fertilizers, &c., &c., on WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1861, at 10 A. M., at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 197 Water-st., New-York; the entire stock of the above-mentioned implements, &c., consisting of plows, plow castings of all kinds, cultivators, harrows, corn shellers, hoes, shovels, spades, churns, grain cradles, garden rakes, mowing and reaping machines, horse-powers and threshers, fanning and gris tmills, grain, field, grass, garden, herb and flower seeds, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale. Terms cash. GEORGE J. S. THOMPSON
Assignee, &c. of JOHN McNALLY.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, July 29, at 10½ o'clock, at 56th-st., near 8th-av.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—being the property of a family removing from the City, viz.: Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, gilt frame mirrors, mahogany marble-top centre and side tables, lace and brocatel window curtains, buff and linen window shades, etageres, mahogany chairs covered in hair cloth, Voltaire and arm chairs, rosewood furniture, &c. Also, an assortment of crockery and kitchen ware.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—MONDAY, JULY 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 189 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, the entire stock of goods in the store, comprising a large assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, shirts, collars, bosoms, handkerchiefs, hosiery, hats, canes, umbrellas, trunks, perfumery, fancy goods, &c., &c. Also, two sewing-machines, counters, shelving, fixtures, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture, on TUESDAY, (to-morrow,) at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 141 Broadway, being removed for convenience of sale. The above is a large stock of first-class work, consisting of a good variety of parlor, chamber and library furniture. See catalogue on morning of sale, for particulars.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.
SHERIFF'S SALE—TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st., will sell on MONDAY, July 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 203 Pearl-st., a large assortment of tobacco in cases, 75,000 (or thereabout) cigars, liquors, office furniture, &c.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—FOUR BULL TERRIER PUPS.—Newfoundland pups, Scotch terrier pups, 1 Newfoundland dog, the largest and handsomest in the City, jet black, 32 inches high, 140 lbs. weight; 1 English pointer dog, superior in every respect, large liver-and-white color, well-broken back, point, fetch, drop shot, and a better nose no dog ever had. A fair trial can be had of him. Particular attention paid to the treatment and cure of diseases of all kinds; Gardner's mange cure, 50 cents per bottle; cure for fleas, for worms; distempered dogs boarded, trained, cropped, trimmed in the neatest manner. All sold very cheap. Address,
H. GARDNER corner Broadway and 50th-st.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

ATWOOD'S PURE ALCOHOL.—PATENTED—free from fusel oil and other foreign matter by a chemical process, adapted to medical purposes, such as making tinctures, extracts, ethers, Chloroform, &c. Best for perfumers' use.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Sole Agent.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a German girl as chambermaid and waitress. Inquire at No. 468 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; would go a short distance; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employers, No. 11 East 13th-st., or No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN with good reference wishes a situation as cook and to assist in the washing; she understands cooking in all its branches, such as meats, soups, game, gravies, and understands creams, jellies, and is a splendid baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST COMPETENT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; makes excellent bread, pastry, meats, soups, jellies, game, &c.; good disposition and very obliging; wages moderate; best City reference; no objections to country. Call at 820 Broadway, hall door.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as cook, immediately, in a good family; understands French and American cooking thoroughly, and is a good baker; would assist with the washing, if required. Address C. B., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; would assist with the washing; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A MOST EXCELLENT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as good cook and laundress, or general housework; makes excellent bread, biscuit, pies, and is a beautiful laundress; is willing and obliging; neat about her person and kitchen; best City reference; no objections to country; wages moderate. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron, or do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook and excellent laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an experienced woman; is a good cook, and would do the washing and ironing for a small private family; can give the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 137 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., front basement.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as first-rate cook and good washer and ironer. Understands her business in all its branches. Best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 82 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wants a situation, as cook, and will assist with the washing. Has good City reference. Call at No 223 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS GOOD COOK.—WANTED, SITUATIONS AS good cook, and to help at the washing and ironing, and as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist as laundress; no objection to City or country, by two very competent girls with good City reference. Call at No. 39 East 15th-st., near Union-square, for two days.

AS COOK OR HOUSEMAID.—A NICE PROTestant girl wants a situation as cook, or to do general housework; another, eight years in last place, as chambermaid, waitress, &c.; also, a large number of other excellent girls of every station, with the best of City references, many of them having lived two to nine years in their last places; wages low, and no office charge to employers. No. 294 4th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; understands meats, poultry and pastry, soups and jellies; wages $8. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for three days.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a young girl to do general housework, or chamberwork and waiting; no objection to take care of children. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 106 Bank-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG woman wishes to procure a situation as general housemaid; is a good plain cook, good baker of bread, and an excellent washer and ironer, can also milk and make butter. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs. P. S.—Can enter her place immediately.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A hard-working young woman lately from Vermont, with three years' reference, wishes a situation as a good plain cook, and a splendid baker of bread and biscuit, and can do up washing and ironing in style; understands milking and the care of butter; has no objection to the country; can enter her place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, A Protestant, wants a situation; has had many years experience in the entire care of infants and growing children; is also a good seamstress; would go a short distance in the country; the best City reference. Can be seen until engaged. Apply at No. 72 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman would take a baby to wet nurse in her own house, as she lost her own baby, 3 months old; no other children in the house. Call at No. 100 East 11th-st., from 9 to 4, on Monday, room No. 18, in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent Protestant young woman, a situation as family seamstress; can cut and fit for children; will do chamberwork. Has best City reference. Would go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; is willing to do chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's, who will highly recommend her, No. 37 West 31st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—THE ADVERTISER, a young American of respectability and intelligence wishes to obtain a situation as a general family seamstress, housekeeper or saleswoman; understands the care and instruction of children; would be generally useful; where a desirable home is offered would leave the City; salary no object. Address one week Miss CAMPBELL, No. 53 Pike-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A young girl with excellent City reference, a situation as general servant; is neat and tidy, willing and obliging; wages, $5 to $6; no objection to the country. Call at, or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT OR PLAIN COOK.—Any family in Brooklyn or the country desirous of procuring a really reliable, smart and first-class domestic, with excellent reference, either for cooking, washing and ironing or general housework, may be suited immediately with one who understands her business thoroughly, and at wages to suit the times, by applying at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young lady, (German,) a situation as waitress or chambermaid; good reference, if required. Address O. B. K., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts., employers will find a large selection of German, American, Irish, &c., help for City and county, at the lowest wages. The proprietor being in the business for 8 years, conducts the Institute in a reliable, business-like manner. Especial and careful attention given to orders by mail; circulars sent on application. O. V. RHEIN, Proprietor.

ALL FAMILIES AND SERVANTS CALL at the largest old established Office and Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., for German, English, Scotch, Irish and American women. Wages to suit the times. Good places always ready. All orders by mail promptly attended to, for neat, capable, civil, active servants. A lady in attendance.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken by a lady in attendance.

MALES.

FOR AMMUNITION MANUFACTURERS.—A gentleman well versed in the preparation of friction or Peruvian Powder, wishes to take charge of a department wherein similar fulminate is used. He possesses a general knowledge of machinery, &c., used in such a line. Parties who are engaged in manufacturing ammunition, would find a valuable help by addressing a note to H. Z., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, by a Protestant Englishman and his wife, without incumbrance, situations together; the man as coachman, groom, &c.; the woman as cook, &c.; understands cooking in all its branches; both have good City reference; two years in last situation, and are willing to make themselves generally useful; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days, by addressing W. J., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young man, with three years' reference from his last employer, wishes a situation as coachman and gardener; he understands the treatment of horses and cattle, and is a first-rate driver; is also a good plain vegetable gardener; understands the laying out of walks and keeping them in good order; his last employer can be seen in the City. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER AND USEFUL MAN, AND HOUSEWORKER.—A man and his wife, without incumbrance, wish situations; the man is a good farmer; understands the care of stock; is also a good plain gardener; the wife can cook, bake, milk, make butter, and wash and iron first-rate. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER, COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as good kitchen-gardener; can take good care of horses and cattle; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, and to make herself generally useful; the most satisfactory references given for ability and trustworthiness. Address K. W., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COOK.—A MAN AND wife wish to get situations; the man understands gardening and farming, and the care of horses and harness thoroughly; is willing and obliging; his wife as cook, washer and ironer; wages not so much an object; the very best of references can be produced. Address E. H., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom and coachman by a single man, who perfectly understands his business; can produce satisfactory testimony as to character and capability; also has the best reference from his last place; no objection to City or country, having lived in both, and willing to be useful to his employer. A note addressed W. K., Box No. 183 *Times* Office, for two days, will be attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A sober, steady man; understands plain gardening; knows how to keep a small place in order and is willing to make himself useful generally; has good City reference. Address O. H., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER—COOK, &c.—MAN AND wife wish situations; I understand gardening and farming, horses, cows, &c.; my wife will cook, wash and iron for a small family; she can take charge of a dairy also. Good reference given. Address G., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, or can be seen at No. 114 Cedar-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—SIX MEN FOR STEAMERS, CLERK for a shipping office, a stewardess. Call No. 7 Chatham-square.

DRY GOODS.

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS
At Retail, for Cash.

STRANG, ADRIANCE, & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, JULY 29,
FROM 30 TO 60 PER CENT. UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION,
The entire balance of their Wholesale and Retail stocks of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Embracing a Large and Varied Assortment of
SILKS, GRENADINES,
BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
LAWNS, CALICOES,
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
MOURNING GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CLOTHS, DRILLINGS, VESTINGS, &c.

THE GREAT
CLEARING OUT SALE
AT
KINZEY'S,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.

We are induced, by the immense success of the past two weeks, to continue this great sale a short time longer, that the crowds, who daily have been unable to receive proper attention, may have an opportunity, by coming early, to participate in the great battle for bargains.

On MONDAY MORNING, July 29,
At KINZEY'S, 25 cent Bonnets for 10 cents.
At KINZEY'S, 44 cent Bonnets for 18 cents.
At KINZEY'S, 75 cent Bonnets for 37 cents.
KINZEY is selling 10 cent Ribbons 4 cents.
KINZEY is selling 15 cent Ribbons 8 cents.
KINZEY is selling 25 cent Ribbons 12 cents.
KINZEY IS SELLING 25 CENT FLOWERS FOR 6c.
KINZEY is selling 10 cent Bands 4 cents.
KINZEY is selling 15 cent Bands 6 cents.
KINZEY is selling 25 and 31 cent Bands 12 cents.
KINZEY sells nice Collars for 6 cents.
KINZEY sells rich Needlework Collars 25 cents.
KINZEY sells 75 cent Swiss Collars 31 cents.
KINZEY OFFERS 5,000 LINEN SETS at 18 cents.
At KINZEY'S, 12 cent silk Veils for 6 cents.
At KINZEY'S, 25 cent silk Veils for 12 cents.
At KINZEY'S, rich lace Veils half price.
KINZEY will sell 12 cent Gloves 6 cents.
KINZEY will sell 25 cent Gloves 12 cents.
KINZEY WILL SELL ANY OF HIS GOODS AT HALF PRICE.
WILLIAM KINZEY'S,
Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
between 21st and 22d sts.

THE BALANCE OF OUR
Rich Stock of
PLAIN AND FANCY PARIS DRESS SILKS,
GRENADINES, BAREGES, BAREGE
ANGLAIS, ORGANDIES AND JACONETS,
in Robes and by the yard.
ALSO,
SHAWLS, SUMMER CLOTH CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES, TRAVELING
DRESS GOODS, &c., &c.
Will be offered for a short time
AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
To make room for the Fall Importation.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.
Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods. Lace Mantillas, &c., auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

100 PIECES BROCHE BAREGE ANGLAIS,
And PARIS SILK AND WOOL BAREGES,
At 25 cents per yard,
(formerly 50c.)
Will be added to our POPULAR STOCKS, on Monday, July 29. A. T. STEWART & CO.

TWO CASES BLACK AND WHITE
CHECKED SILKS,
Just received, will be offered on MONDAY, July 29.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

HARRY BURT'S
MILITARY PASTE,
FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS
AND
CANVAS SHOES.

FOR SALE AT

C. H. Moody's, No. 188 Broadway.	W. D. Bigelow, No. 142 Chatham-st.
L. Brooks & Son, No. 434 Broadway.	Wm. Neely, No. 318 Broadway.
S. Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway.	G. W. Hallenbeck, No. 16 Bible-house.
J. Dunham, Court-street, Brooklyn.	E. D. Burt, Washington.
B. L. Cornell, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.	J. F. Pray & Son, Boston.
	John L. Moody, Fortress Monroe.

Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by
BURT & TERHUNE, No. 27 Park-row.

RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS,
All Sizes and Weights.
REGULATION KNAPSACKS,
OFFICERS' BLUE COATS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,
Manufacturers,
No. 201 Broadway, N. Y.

RIFLED CANNON.—CARPENTER & PLASS, Machinists, Nos. 475, 477 and 479 1st-av., near 29th-st., New-York, are now prepared to rifle cannon to any extent, with the greatest dispatch and in a superior manner.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Maryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost.
TEREY & DELLA TORRE, No. 106 South-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—A farm in this State, near the Harlem Railroad, under cultivation, comprising about two hundred acres, unencumbered, will be exchanged for a property in Brooklyn, if in a desirable location. Address W. D., Box No. 2,892 Post-office.

FARM OF 80 ACRES, NEAR PRINCETON, New-Jersey. Fine house, peach and pear orchard; thirty acres of corn; all kinds of outbuildings and fruit; price $12,000; to exchange for a City house or smaller place near New-York. S. COCKROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., Room No. 1.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR A STOCK OF DRY goods, a small farm of 20 to 50 acres, within fifty miles of the City, or a small house in a respectable neighborhood, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address, with particulars, COUNTRY SEAT, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE NO. 71 West 27th-st., near 6th-av., seventeen apartments; rent only $600 yearly; well adapted for boarders. Inquire at store No. 77 same street.

**TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, the large house, 33x58 feet, No. 11 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., with all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply to E. TWEEDY, No. 126 Duane-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with 10 lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars, address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BEAM STEAM-engine, of eight-horse power; takes up but little room. Inquire at No. 381 8th-st., near Avenue D.
ISAAC DURYEE.

STEAM ENGINES.—ONE 12-HORSE POWER, new and complete; one 5-horse power, portable, nearly new; three cylinder boilers, 5-horse power each. For sale by PETTEE & WILSON, No. 228 South-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF GUNNY BAGS that have been used as dunnage in vessels bringing Peruvian Guano. Can be seen on application to R. C. WELLS, foot of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ONE LARGE, OR TWO SMALL families, can be accommodated with good board, in a private family, at Glen Cove, about one hour and a half sail from the City. Location healthy and pleasant. Good bathing, one mile from the house. Terms moderate. Steamer *T. V. Arrowsmith* leaves Peck Slip daily, (Sundays excepted,) for Glen Cove, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Apply to Mrs. A. SAUNDERS, Glen Cove, L. I.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A large and elegantly furnished house, on Brooklyn Heights, could spare a parlor and bedroom, with board, to a gentleman and wife; also a very nice room for a single gentleman. House contains all the modern improvements. Address, with real name and place of business, L. C., Box No. 175, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, in suites or singly, with or without board, can be obtained by applying at No. 199 10th-st. To those spending the Summer in the City, this location is most desirable.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A French family have a handsomely furnished front sitting room and bedroom, also a single room, with or without breakfast, for gentlemen only. House first-class. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Convenient to cars and stages.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A SUITE OF rooms, handsomely furnished, on second floor, to let with board for the Summer, or as desired; the house is pleasantly situated, convenient to either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries; references exchanged. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st.

19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—ONE OR TWO SUITES of handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class private table, will be let to a desirable party for the present or coming season; also, two single rooms for gentlemen, with or without breakfast.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, living in 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., a pleasant room on the second floor; it is large enough to accommodate two friends; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address B. V., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD, IN HOUSE NO. 32 East 11th-st., a few rooms for families or single gentlemen. This is one of the best locations in the City; between 5th-av. and Broadway, in view of Union-square. Apply at house.

NO. 34 SIXTH-ST.—A FEW ROOMS TO LET, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements; dinner at 6 o'clock. One door east of 2d-av.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—BY A GENtleman, in a strictly private family, with breakfast; location south of 23d-st. Address, stating terms, M. M., New-York *Journal of Commerce* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN be accommodated with board for the Summer, on a farm 22 miles from the City; the location is on high ground, very healthy and pleasant; shade trees and flower-garden; plenty of fruit, vegetables, and milk; communication with the City by railroad seven times a day. For terms, which will be moderate, and further particulars, apply at No. 5 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY—Opposite Poughkeepsie. The house is new and large; the farm is well supplied with all that can make living in the country desirable. The scenery is fine and the climate healthy. Communication direct to New-York. Apply to or address JOSHUA BROOKS, New-Paltz Landing, Ulster County, N. Y., or JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—NICE LARGE AND small rooms, with good board, may be had at Milton, Ulster Co. House large, with fine view of the Hudson River. Terms, $4 and $5 a week. Wanted, a lady to instruct in the English branches and music, one who will accept board as pay. Apply to or address L. A. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster Co.

WANTED—FOR A SINGLE GENTLEMAN PLAIN but good country board, with a clean, quiet and airy room; private family preferred; terms not to exceed $3 per week, to which can be added some lessons in the French language if desired. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE AT HAWLEYVILLE, CONN.—A few boarders can be accommodated with first-class board and pleasant rooms, on moderate terms. Apply to or address G. HAWLEY, Hawleyville Conn., or No. 230 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family in Orange. Rooms nice and airy, and house pleasantly situated, within four minutes' walk of dépôt. Address A. B., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS WISHING board in the country can be accommodated at a fine house, plenty of shade, good view of the Hudson, also of a pond near the house, which is only one mile from Sing Sing. Inquire of Mrs. MARCY, No. 693 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT GLEN COVE, L. I.—Two or three families can be accommodated with good board, from $3 to $4 per week. Also, a few single gentlemen. Good fishing and bathing. Inquire at No. 41 Grove-st., or address Mrs. SYMS, Glen Cove, L. I.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—BEST LOCATION on the Hudson for shade and river view, single or suits of rooms with gas; ten trains and five boats daily; terms low. Apply to MR. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE.
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institut will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

HALF WAY HOUSE, KISKATOM, GREENE COUNTY, N. Y.—This favorite and beautifully situated hotel, about half way between the village of Catskill and the Mountain House, having been enlarged and entirely refitted, making it as comfortable and desirable a place of Summer resort as any in the State, will be opened for the reception of guests on the 10th day of June. Board $5 a week. Conveyances to any part of the country at fair prices. Persons desiring the comforts of a home combined with the conveniencies and fare of a first-class hotel, will address D. BLOOM, Proprietor, Kiskatom, N. Y.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

FIRE ISLAND.—F. DOMINY HAVING OPENED his old house, will be happy to see his old friends. Prices according to the rooms taken. Fine sailing, fishing and bathing. Do not buy through tickets.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, the valuable property lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y.

The property contains about 30 acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits—all of the best varieties.

The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern-built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes.

There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country seat, or for a boarding school or water cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is 16 miles from Auburn, 20 from Syracuse, and 22 miles from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central Road, is distant 7 miles, and connections are made with the trains each way, daily, by omnibus.

Will be sold cheap. Apply to, or address DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW TWO-STORY house, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement, with 2½ acres of land; situated in West Bloomfield, on Orange Mountain, near Eagle Rock and Lewellen Park, ¾ mile from dépôt, with fine view of New-York and the surrounding country; one hour from New-York. A large part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A NEW COTTAGE on Buena Vista-av., within two minutes of the dépôt, containing 12 rooms; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to ADAM & ABBOTT, Yonkers, or to COFFIN & KENWORTHY, corner West and Duane sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE house with good yard and garden, situated in the village of Hackensack, N. J. House contains eight rooms. Terms low. Inquire of G. J. N. ZABRISKIE, No. 223 Greenwich-st., or of A. E. FATIN, Hackensack, N. J.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A COMMODIOUS house, on the North Shore, Staten Island, a short distance from the Ferry. Rent $200, until May next. Apply to A. W. SEXTON, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties.
J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE, WITH PRIVILEGE of purchasing, or to exchange for first-class City property, a small place in Westchester County, within three miles of Harlem Bridge. An old place with from three to five acres preferred. Rent not to exceed $250. Address, stating particulars, E. H. PURDY, No. 647 Broadway.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN THE vicinity of New-York, with from one to three acres of land, with fruit and shade trees; house well built, with modern improvements, for which cash will be paid. Address No. 247 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 19.

STEAMBOATS.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.
Steamer MATTANO will run daily, Sundays excepted as follows: Leave Astoria—6:35, 8, 10:5 A. M.; 2:50, 5, 6:45 P. M. Leave Fulton Market Wharf—7:15, 9 A. M.; 1, 4, 6, 7:30 P. M.
CONNECTING WITH FLUSHING RAILROAD AT HUNTER'S POINT EACH WAY. Fare 10 cents.
DAILY
EXCURSION
TO
ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.
Passengers not leaving the boat will be charged fare only one way.

FOR CAMP SCOTT.
STATEN ISLAND DIRECT.
Cheapest and most beautiful sail in the world. Take Staten Island ferry-boat, foot of Whitehall-st., between Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour, (on fine Sundays every half hour.) Connects with Staten Island Railroad.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, July 26, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, July 25, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 27, 11:20 A.M.	Friday, July 26, 10½ A. M.
Sunday, July 28, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 27, 5 P. M.
Tuesday, July 30, 10 A. M.	Sunday, July 28, 5 P. M.
Wednesday, July 31, 11 A. M.	Monday, July 29, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 12 M.	Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.
	Wednesday, July 31, 2½ P.M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. JOHNSON'S Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thursday, July 25, 4 P. M.	Friday, July 26, 6½ A. M.
Friday, July 26, 4½ P. M.	Saturday, July 27, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 27, 5 P. M.	Sunday, July 28, 5 P. M.
Sunday, July 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, July 30, 7½ A. M.
Monday, July 29, 1 P. M.	Wed'day, July 31, 8½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 9½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 31, 2½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 5½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 6½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 3½ P. M.	

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 80 cents.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¼ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

PEOPLES' LINE FOR GLEN COVE, WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, ROSLYN, SANDS' POINT, MANHASSET AND GLEN WOOD.—The splendid new steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. SMITH, will leave Peck Slip daily at 4 o'clock, on and after SATURDAY, July 13, (Sundays excepted.) Leaves Roslyn 6:30 A. M.; Glenwood, 6:35 A. M.; Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M.; Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.; Sands' Point, 7:35 A. M.; Great Neck, 7:55 A. M.; and Whitestone, 8:05 A. M. Fare, 25 Cents.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks daily during the season. (Fridays excepted.)

Leaving—East River.		*Leaving—North River.*	
Tenth-st.	7:5 A. M.	Spring-st.	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st.	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4	9:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.

This is one of the best Excursions out of New-York.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton.
The NAUSHON leaves West 10th (Amos-st.) at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼.
" " Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
" " Jay-st., at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
" " Pier No. 4 N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return ticket, 25 cents.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Favorable terms made with excursion parties.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 P. M., from Park-place and Robinson-st. Fare 50 cents. The large and fast steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. HANCOX, leaves as above, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR AMOS, 30TH-st., and Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4 30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. HAVENS, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., leaves James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Leaves Sag Harbor, Greenport, &c., alternate days.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P.M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to
H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5.15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, &c., *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New-York at 7½ P. M. The popular steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. every day (except Sunday) at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea-side. Pic-nic parties will find Patterson's Grove, on the top of Navesink Highlands, near Headden's Station, a cool retreat, where can be had a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and the Lower Bay. Excursion tickets as follows:

To Long Branch and Branchport and return	$1 00
To Shrewsbury and Red Bank and return	60
To Patterson's Grove and return	50
To Port Monmouth and return	40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.—Fare six cents by the Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry.

GUIDE TO CAMPS.—To reach Camp Washington, (President's Life Guard,) Camp Seward, at old Quarantine Grounds, (Clinton Rifles,) and Scott Rifles at Silver Lake, leave boat at first landing.

To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing; for Camp Scott direct, (no extra charge.) Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.

On fine Sundays every half hour to 7½ P. M.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TEA STORE FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED seven years; doing a large tea, coffee and sugar trade. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Box No. 3,315 Post-office.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN FOR LIVERPOOL.
THE GREAT EASTERN,
JAMES KENNEDY, Commander,
Will positively sail from Quebec, direct for Liverpool, (unless prevented by some unforeseen occurrence,) on the morning of
TUESDAY, Aug. 6.
Passengers to be on board on the evening of the 5th.
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC.

Cabin	$65 and $80.
Steerage	$30.

For passage apply to the consignees,
ALLAN GILMOUR & CO., Quebec.
Or to their Agents in New-York,
EDMISTON BROTHERS, No. 3 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 17,
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander.
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer ARAGO will sail Sept. 14.

FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.
FARE.

Cape May, cabin	$2 00
Philadelphia, cabin	2 00
Philadelphia, steerage	1 50

The large and commodious sea steamers
DELAWARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander.
BOSTON, A. C. CROOKER, Commander.
One of the above will leave Pier No. 14 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.
Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.
Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR HAVANA.
The Completely-armed
United States Mail Steamship
MARION,
Capt. GEORGE A. COLE,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River,
On SATURDAY, Aug. 3,
at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered, Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, July 27.
GLASGOW	SATURDAY, Aug. 3.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Aug. 10.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburgh	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates: To New-York, from Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105; steerage, from Liverpool $40, from Queenstown $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M.
The AFRICA will sail on the 14th of August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD,
Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.
New Time Table, July 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M., Hunter's Point
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	8:30 A. M. Hunter's Point
9:00 A. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M., Hunter's Point
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	5:30 P. M., Hunter's Point
6:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.
11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. station.
For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION—THE OLD SOUTH FERRY ROUTE.—The cars of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, direct for Jamaica and Rockaway daily, connecting at Jamaica with the Rockaway Union line of Stages as follows: At 8:45 and 9:45 A. M., and at 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. Returning, the stages leave Rockaway, connecting at Jamaica with the cars, at 6:45 and 3:15 A. M., and at 2:15 and 3:30 P. M. Sunday trains from South Ferry leave at 7:45 and 8:45 A. M., and at 5:45 P. M. Returning, stages leave Rockaway at 5 P. M. Through fare 60 cents. Doughty & Abram's Rockaway Baggage Express will take baggage to and from any part of Brooklyn or New-York, in connection with this route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Boat from James slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and [illegible] A. M., [illegible] P. M.; for [illegible] at 4:15 and [illegible] P. M.; [illegible]
[illegible] DEMAREST, Sup.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free o charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
...w at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons

OHIO STATE LOAN—$1,500,000.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, July 20, 1861.
The State of Ohio desires to borrow one million and five hundred thousand dollars, and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under the authority of an act of the General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at their office in the City of Columbus, until 12 o'clock M., of the 3d day of August, and at the agency of the State, No. 25 William-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of the 7th day of August next, for the purchase of $1,500,000 of the Funded and Registered debt of the State, bearing interest from the 1st day of August, 1861, at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Bids will be received for either of the following classes of stocks:

1. Certificates redeemable at the State Treasury, in the City of Columbus, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, at the State Treasury.

2. Certificates redeemable at the agency of the State in the City of New-York, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of January and the first day of July, in each year, at said agency.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken. In case any proposal shall not designate the class of stock desired by the bidder, it shall be deemed to have been payable where the bid is received.

No conditional bid, or bid not absolute in its terms will be considered.

Payment of the amount of the respective bids received in New-York, must be made at the State Agency within three days after the acceptance thereof; and of the bids received at Columbus, within ten days after the acceptance thereof, at which times the proper Certificates will be ready for delivery.

Certificates, payable at the State Treasury, will be issued in sums of $100 and upward; and those payable in New-York will be issued in sums of $500 and upward—at the option of the bidder.

The Certificates will be payable, unconditionally, July 1, 1868, and are, by the act authorizing the loan, exempted from taxation by the State.

Proposals for the loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and addressed to "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," at Columbus, Ohio, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York, and indorsed "Proposals for Ohio Loan."
R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
JAMES MURRAY, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.
MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, Commissioners of the Public Debt.
With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.
W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.
TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 30th day of September next.
Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board, EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 IN aid of the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.
Bonds of the Corporation, for the above purpose, in sums of $100, and upwards, will be issued by this Department on application for the same at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 19, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company will be paid by ROGERS, COARTES & CO., Milwaukee, in funds current there, or by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, at $35, each coupon bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum on the face of said bonds.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST. NEW-YORK, July 27, 1861.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 2D MORTgage Bonds, Dover Extension, and Bonds of 1861. will be paid, on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 27, 1861.
INTEREST DUE 1ST PROXIMO ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
CHARLES L. RHODES, Vice-President.

$50,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on first-class improved property, in New-York or Brooklyn City. This amount may be divided in smaller sums, $2,000 and upwards, to suit the borrowers. Address W. ANTHES & LE ROY, No. 38 Pine-st.

CITY OF CHICAGO 6 PER CENT. BONDS due in 1881, issued to retire the floating debt of the City. $100,000 for sale by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—CHARLES C. LEIGH, of the City of New-York, crockery dealer, having made a general assignment to the subscriber for the benefit of his creditors, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said Charles C. Leigh to make payment to me; and all persons holding property of said Charles C. Leigh to deliver same to me; and all persons having claims against said Charles C. Leigh are notified to present same to me with the evidences thereof.—Dated New-York, July 24, 1861.
WILLIAM TAYLOR, Assignee.
No. 555 Broadway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BONDS Nos. 11 to 20 inclusive, of the second issue of [illegible] Eighth Company National Guard, (dated April 1, 1861,) have been illegally taken from the custody of the Treasurer of the Company. They are not transferable, and all persons are hereby cautioned against receiving the same.
S. BURKHALTER, Jr., Treasurer pro tem.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, No. 51 WALKER-ST. NEW-YORK, July 22, 1861.
ALL DULY AUTHORIZED CLAIMS against the New-York State Quartermasters' Department at this depôt must be presented AT ONCE at this office for settlement.
C. A. ARTHUR,
Engineer-in-Chief and Acting Ass't. Quartermaster Gen'

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK, NEW-YORK, JULY 10, 1861.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Five per cent. penalty will be added on the first of August next, on all unpaid Croton water rents.
R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, July 9, 1861.
Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 6th day of August, 1861.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 30,000 tons, of 2,240 lbs.; and, if an additional quantity of 50,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain, or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers; clean; of uniform quality; selected free from impurities; unmixed; of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory; and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector, or inspectors, to be appointed by the Department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Department, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, when required, not less than 450 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of fifteen thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may demand, of the same quality, under the same terms and conditions, in the port of New-York.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal of the proper quality and at the proper time and place, the Department will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractor will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, stating the price if delivered on board at Richmond, and that if delivered on board at any other place in the port, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Two or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a *United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.*

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due on each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Navy Department be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in delivering the coal, of the quality and at the place and time directed by the Department, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or Navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee and certificate is herewith given:

Form of Offer.

I (or we) of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamer's use, at the rate of —— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, and the additional quantity if demanded; the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, from the Navy Department and hereto appended.

Should my (or our) offer or bid be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificate.
(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, hereto appended and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.
Witness: (Signed) C. D.
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.
(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.
jy13-law4wS.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK.
NAVY AGENCY, NEW-YORK, No. 39 Nassau-st., July 27, 1861.
SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for Beef," and "Proposal for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock at noon, on Saturday, the 3d day of August next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-Yard at Brooklyn,
2,000 barrels of beef,
2,000 barrels of pork.
The beef must be from well fattened cattle. The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well fattened hogs. The beef, pork and barrels to conform as near as possible in quality to the standard assumed for Navy beef and pork, and must pass the usual inspection of the Navy-yard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the commandant of the Navy-yard, or this office.

N. B.—The above beef and pork is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished within twenty days after date of notice of the acceptance of the proposal.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 6th day of August next, at 5 o'clock P. M., for school furniture for Primary School No. 2, in Bayard-st., in said Ward. The plans and specifications of said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany, for faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest so to do.
FRANCIS O'ROURKE, OWEN KINNEY, WALTER ROCHE, Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of Schools of the VIth Ward.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.
F. PERKINS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1861.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 1st prox. inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO. NEW-YORK, July 20, 1861.
THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $800,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office.
JOHN EWEN, President.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on the 1st August next. The transfer books are closed until that date.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

UNION ENVELOPES.—FIFTY NEW STYLES just issued, the finest yet published. One of each style will be sent to any address for 25 cents; double-sized packages 50 cents. Stationers supplied with Union goods etc. LOCKWOOD & HOWARD, Publishers, Williamsburgh, New-York, Box No. 130.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD
For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages. At little expense.
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience
AND NO EXPOSURE.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING
HOW LONG STANDING
HOW LONG STANDING
HOW LONG STANDING.
Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.
Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.
Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.
Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Depôt, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.
Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.
Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHEA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.
TRIESEMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3
is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.
Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.
Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.
Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:
Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminisky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.
For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.
Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFRIES, No. 831 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills, Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, the remedies for impotence, impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.
Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.
Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam, 50 cents; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills, $1.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHOEA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhoea—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; contains nothing injurious, it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 131 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success.*
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	—Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	—Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	—Cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	—Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	—Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	—Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	—Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	—Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	—Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers, under the name of SANDFORD & KNOWLES, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, they having sold out all their business, stock, fixtures, notes and book accounts to WM. MEADOWS, who will continue the business as their successor, and will collect all the accounts due them.
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1861.
W. B. SANFORD,
WM. L. KNOWLES.
No. 770 Broadway.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, under the name of NOYES & TRACY, and will continue business at No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
WILLIAM TRACY,
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE,
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD,
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.
July 10, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN CITY MOLDING MILLS, No. 75 Wyckoff-st., July 23, 1861.—The firm of LOOMIS & HORTON is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. JOHN S. LOOMIS is authorized to settle the business and receive all moneys due the firm.
JOHN S. LOOMIS,
JAMES M. MORTON.

The business will be carried on as heretofore, under the supervision of JOHN S. LOOMIS.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF ILL HEALTH, MR. SAMUEL BATES withdraws from our firm from this date. New-York, July 26, 1861. STONE & CO.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—FROM THE OFFICE OF the subscribers, Certificate for 50 shares Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company Stock, standing in the name of Messrs. Hayes & Tompkins, New-York, Number 11,165, dated April 2, 1861.
Transfer of said stock has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.
The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

LOST—A SOLE-LEATHER TRUNK, MARKED I. E. T., New-York, either at Croton Falls Depôt, or between that and New-York, on Monday, July 22, in the 6¾ A. M. train; also, a card marked Miss Irwin Taylor, Baldwin's Hotel, Lake Mahopac. A liberal reward will be given for the return of said trunk to No. 13 West 20th-st.

LOST—A SMALL BLACK MEMORANDUM BOOK, containing accounts and papers of no value except to owner. $5 reward will be paid to the person returning it to F. JACOBSON, No. 53 Park-place, or No. 12 Grove-st., New-York.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS.

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness.*

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

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HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜
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SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜
As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way of repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
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CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,
☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜
is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE EXCITEMENT ON THE INCREASE!
THE PUBLIC WILD WITH ENTHUSIASM!
Everybody anxious to see
WILLIAM TILLMAN,
the colored steward of the schooner *S. J. Waring*, which was captured by the piratical brig *Jeff. Davis*, and who
KILLED THE THREE PIRATES
placed on board of her, together with
WM. STEDDING, THE GERMAN SAILOR
who aided and assisted him. These two heroes are
HOLDING DAILY LEVEES
at the Museum, where they are entertaining visitors with interesting incidents of their eventful history. They remain but a few days. So no time is to be lost. They have with them and
EXHIBIT THE SECESSION FLAG
which the rebels made out of the schooner's American Flag.
ALSO FIVE REBEL CUTLASSES
taken from the pirates, and the veritable
THE IDENTICAL HATCHET
with which Tillman killed the ocean robbers.
PROF. ANDERSON, JR.,
THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE WORLD,
continues his wonderful and extraordinary
FEATS OF MAGIC AND NECROMANCY
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
To be seen at all hours, every day and evening, the wonderful ALBINO SISTERS, SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, with a variety of OTHER LIVING BEARS, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
THE COOLEST
AND
BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN THE CITY.
MONDAY NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
Until further notice,
THE SEVEN SISTERS;
OR,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
Which has been played
TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO NIGHTS,
And witnessed by more than
THREE HUNDRED & FORTY-FOUR THOUSAND PEOPLE.
With all the new Tableaux,
New Music, new Songs,
New Dances, and
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

WINTER GARDEN.
WELCOME, GALLANT EIGHTH REGIMENT.
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
PLAYING TO FULL HOUSES.
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 29, 1861.
ROBERT JONES' MILITARY DRAMA,
AMERICA'S DREAM,
OR
THE REBELLION OF '61.
Tim Donnovan (an Irish Volunteer)........Mr. Florence
Jerusha Sparks (a Yankee Vivandiere)..Mrs. Florence
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE REBELLION AND THE WAR.
DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
Mr. De Cordova will recite EVERY EVENING, at the above hall, his new and most successful historical poem,
THE REBELLION AND THE WAR.
Illustrated with appropriate
DISSOLVING VIEWS.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
GEORGE CHRISTY and his Incomparable Troupe
APPEAR NIGHTLY, in SIXTEEN DIFFERENT ACTS.
Reëngagement of the TYROLEAN WARBLERS.
BULLS AND BEARS IN WALL-ST.
Local Songs, Banjo Solos, Burlesque Operas.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admittance 25 cents.

FREE EXHIBITION OF TWO HUNDRED varieties of FRENCH HYBRID GLADIOLUS.—The subscriber announces to his customers and the public, that he is ready to exhibit, at his nursery, Newtown Road, Astoria, Long Island, his superb collection of Gladiolus, many of which are entirely new, and in bloom for the first time in this country. The Exhibition will commence on WEDNESDAY, July 24, and continue to SATURDAY, August 10. Accessible by 3d-av. cars and 86th-st. Ferry, and steamboat *Mattano* from Fulton Market-slip. The nursery is about a mile from either landing.
ANDREW BRIDGEMAN, No. 878 Broadway, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BROWN, JOHN C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Trustees, and DANIEL DREW, plaintiffs, against the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and JOSEPH WALKER, URIAH J. SMITH and WILLIAM T. HOOKER, Trustees, defendants. Judgment in the fifth mortgage suit. To all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, having debts unsecured.
By virtue and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree of judgment of the Supreme Court, in the above entitled action, entered the ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by which it was among other matters, decreed, adjudged and directed that in order to enable the Referee therein named to make a speedy and final determination and report in regard to the unsecured debts of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company therein referred to, so that the same may be finally and speedily ascertained after the six months specified in the act of this State, passed April 4, 1860, said Referee was authorized to advertise in six different papers for the presentation of said debts of such creditors, by a day and at a place to be by him therein named, which shall not be later than six months after the day of the sale of the real estate; and claims of creditors not presented to said Referee in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof by the expiration of the time given in said notice should not be entitled to be heard or allowed by said Referee. And that it should be the duty of said Referee to hear such claims presented, and finally determine the amount of such unsecured debts, and the owners thereof within the period of ninety days after the expiration of the notice for the presentation thereof; and to report the same without delay. And that the trustees under the said amicable agreement should be entitled to be present and heard by counsel at the reference as to said claims, and also of the Act of the State of New-York, passed April 2, 1861, entitled "An act in addition to an act relating to the foreclosure and sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad, passed April 4, 1860," public notice is hereby given to all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company having unsecured debts against said Company, to present their claims in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof against said Company, to me, the subscriber, the Referee named in said decree or judgment, at my office, No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of July, 1861, and that any such claimant making default in presenting his claim within the time above specified, will not be entitled to be heard or allowed by me as such Referee. Dated New-York, June 10, 1861.
PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee,
No. 25 Nassau-street, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN A. SIMPSON and ZEB. MAYHEW against FRANCISCO DE ATAZE, John Doe and Richard Roe, composing the firm of Ataze & Co.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 74 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, with interest from the 17th day of June, 1861, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, New York, June 17, 1861.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st., New York.
The above named complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 22d day of June, 1861.
je24-law6mM* BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN A. SIMPSON and ZEB MAYHEW against LORENZO RUEZ, John Doe and Richard Roe, composing the firms of Ruez Brothers & Co., and Ruez & Co.—Summons for a money demand on contract (Com not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve thousand dollars, with interest from the 17th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 17, 1861.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, Plffs' Att'ys,
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.
The complaint above named was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of June, 1861.
je24 law6mM* BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, April 6, A. D. 1861.
ap8-law6wM* JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, October 20, 1860.
law6mM* R. H. LAIMBEER, Executor

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, JR., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

HORSES FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN leaving for Europe; a pair of bay carriage horses 15½ hands high, 7 years old; also, carriages. Inquire at No. 245 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE CONVENTION—HORRIBLE OUTRAGES OF THE SECESSIONISTS—MISPLACED HUMANITY—WAR AMONG THE ST. LOUIS NEWSBOYS.

St. Louis, Wednesday, July 24, 1861.

The State Convention met on Monday, and yesterday entered upon its duties, by declaring the office of President of the Convention, heretofore occupied by the hero of Booneville, STERLING PRICE, to be vacant. The vote upon this resolution stood: 45 ayes and 21 noes. The Vice-President, Gen. ROBERT WILSON, was nominated as President and unanimously elected. A resolution was then brought in, declaring the office of doorkeeper vacant, the present incumbent being a violent Secessionist, which gave rise to a lengthy discussion, consuming the whole time of the forenoon session. Major URIEL WRIGHT, of St. Louis, made himself particularly conspicuous by indulging in a violent denunciation of the Administration, FRANK BLAIR, the St. Louis Home Guards, and everything else loyal and patriotic. Messrs. HENDERSON, GANTT and Ex-Gov. STEWART promptly replied, and the matter was afterwards settled by referring the resolution to a Committee of of seven. In the afternoon Mr. BROADHEAD offered a resolution, providing for the appointment of a Committee of seven, to report what action the Convention should take in the present condition of public affairs in Missouri. This resolution was adopted, and the following Committee appointed: Mr. Broadhead, J. B. Henderson, Wm. A. Hall, W. P. Hall, Wm. Douglass, Mr. Hendricks, L. Bogy. Ex-Gov. ROBERT STEWART thereupon offered the following resolution: "*Be it resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention, the Executive Department of this State has expatriated itself," which was referred to the above Committee.

The Convention will scarcely dare to hesitate at thus "expatriating" the present Executive, nor is it very doubtful that provision will be made for a new election, not only for officers to fill the Executive Department, but also for a new Legislature. The present Legislature adjourned in May last, for a special session in September, and the Convention will undoubtedly take this date in consideration when ordering a new election. But whether the Convention will resolve itself into a Provisional Government, pending the time necessary to elapse before the organization of a new Government, fresh from the people, can be effected, or whether it will merely confine its functions to amending the Constitution of the State, by inserting provisions for those new elections—as advocated by the *Republican*—is a matter of serious doubt. The elements, constituting the Convention, are weak and vacillating—a few bold spirits, of course, excepted. The members were elected at a time when the cry of the day was "no coercion," "compromise;" and many, who could then pretend to be Union men, like Major WRIGHT, mentioned above, are now hot-headed Secessionists. If good should come from the Convention, it will be a so much greater blessing, as it came unexpected. You men in the East have no idea of the anarchy, lawlessness and confusion, now reigning supreme in our State, because we have no Government of any kind whatever. A *strong* Government is our greatest necessity. And this, I fear, the Convention will not give us. But into what depth of horrors we must certainly sink, if the Convention contents itself with ordering a new election for a Government, which certainly cannot organize before another month has elapsed, it is terrifying to contemplate. The neglect of Gen. LYON or the Administration, as the case may be, to declare Missouri under martial law, is producing consequences the end of which the mind shudders to foresee; consequences which must result in spreading all the horrors of Mexican anarchy over our once happy State. I will relate one of the many instances of murder and cruelty daily practiced in the interior.

On Monday last week, Col. HAMMER left Herrman, on the Missouri River, with 800 men of the Fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteers, for Montgomery City, to join Col. SMITH'S corps at Mexico in an expedition against Col. HARRIS' State troops. Thirty-five men, cavalry, accompanied the regiment. Arriving at Montgomery City, the Fourth Regiment took the train on the North Missouri Railroad early Thursday morning for Mexico. The cavalry were instructed by Col. HAMMER to follow. The little corps of brave fellows consequently elected a leader, and started at 3 o'clock A. M., on their perilous journey through a country swarming with spies of the enemy. At about noon they came to a sign-board on a cross-road informing them that it was still fifteen miles to Mexico. As none of the party were acquainted with the roads in that country, they followed the road pointed out by the sign-board, though much doubting the statement about the distance. A Union man, whom they fortunately met shortly after, informed them that they had been led astray, and were just on the point of hurrying into the midst of an ambuscaded enemy, numbering some 500 men, encamped at a short distance. Of course the little corps could do nothing but retreat to Montgomery City. They had not proceeded far on their retreat, when shots came flying from various directions wounding one of the corps, Lieut. JAEGER, the owner of a brewery in St. Louis. Col. BEN SHARP, of the Danville Home Guards, who had accompanied the expedition in a buggy, took JAEGER into his little carriage, and both proceeded in advance of the corps. The firing soon ceased, but was shortly afterwards renewed, and in the confusion of this second skirmish the buggy was lost sight of by the troops. The buggy had just entered a little wood, when several shots came whistling around the heads of the two persons seated within it, one shot mortally wounding Col. SHARP, and another shot passing through the arm of Lieut. JAEGER. Scared at the reports of the rifles, the horse ran away, JAEGER being unable to hold it with his one arm; and after some moments of frightful suspense, JAEGER found himself with the dead body of Col. SHARP and the broken remnants of the buggy, on the ground in front of a farm-house. He was carefully taken in by the poor people of the farm, and his wounds washed and dressed as well as circumstances would permit. The cold body of his friend was also taken in the house and placed upon a bench. But before an hour had elapsed, a body of Secessionists entered the house, and by force took the wounded body of JAEGER, and the cold corpse of SHARP, with them to the woods. There, in spite of the piteous prayers of JAEGER to spare him the horrors of such a death, these bloodthirsty wretches actually *hung* their wounded prisoner, and *the cold corpse of his friend was suspended in the same manner by a rope at his side.*

You may imagine how the news of this inhuman cruelty incensed the comrades of poor JAEGER. Col. HAMMER immediately ordered an expedition to visit the scene of this barbarous outrage, and shoot every man, suspected as having been a partner to the crime, like a dog. Over seven of the murderers have thus already received their punishment. The cavalry reached Montgomery City in safety, but were shortly after surrounded, and only saved by the timely arrival of two companies of Zouaves, dispatched to their assistance by Lieut. SCHAEFFER.

This is not an isolated instance, although it is accompanied by circumstances of unusual cruelty. Similar outrages on Union men happen every day in different parts of the State, and the blood of these slaughtered men cries for vengeance, which must be dealt out, or that blood will rest upon the heads of those who encourage the repetition of such crimes by adopting no measures for suppressing them. What are our armies for if they kill not the enemy in battle, and let their prisoners run as soon as they are taken? There is no use for our Generals to try and evade the responsibility of shedding the blood of the traitors; it is the business of their armies to kill, or make harmless. We either must kill them in battle, or expatriate them to a foreign country. To one or the other of these measures the Administration must arrive. One or the other we must make up our minds to: Death for traitors, or life-long banishment. Talk about humanity! To capture the rebels and let them run again, is just as human as to open the gates of all the prisons in the country. These rebels are not only criminals in their treason—they commit every crime in the decalogue against loyal Union men, and will go on committing them, again and again, just as often as they are let loose. The question is not: Shall we be humane towards the rebels? but: Shall we be humane towards the loyal citizens of the United States? And it is impossible to be both together. I sincerely hope that Gen. FREMONT will, immediately upon his arrival here, proclaim martial law over the whole State, and inaugurate a reign of peace by inaugurating a reign of terror for traitors.

This same spirit of humanity, to which I have just referred, has had another practical application in our State. You know that the rebels, under Gen. HARRIS, were concealed, some sixteen hundred strong, in the woods of Callaway County, and that an extraordinary military force of nearly fifteen thousand troops had been ordered to our State, for the purpose of quenching this Northern branch of JACKSON'S rebellion. Col. McNEIL, Col. HAMMER and Col. SMITH left here ten days ago on this very errand, and, of course, everybody supposed that they would speedily surround the enemy and annihilate his forces. Heaven knows what milk of human kindness our warriors have suddenly indulged in; but it seems as if neither McNEIL, nor SMITH, nor HAMMER took any pains to find the enemy, but left him, on the contrary, in undisturbed possession of his hiding places. Gen. HARRIS, no doubt, thought this very kind of them, and accordingly improved the importunity in sending part of his men safely home, where they are beyond the reach of our military, and can hereafter privately burn bridges, steal, rob and murder, as before, while, with the other part of his forces, he is said to have crossed the Missouri River, somewhere between Glasgow and Brunswick, on the way to join JACKSON and McCULLOCH in Arkansas, or Gen. WATKINS, in the Southeastern part of our State. Cols. McNEIL, SMITH and HAMMER have consequently all returned, and the insurrection in Northern Missouri is now considered effectually suppressed by our city papers, although not a single fight has occurred since the attack on Col. SMITH, at Monroe Station, with the exception of the small skirmish Col. McNEIL'S troops had near Fulton, scarcely worthy the name of a fight; and although no punishment has been inflicted upon the rebels, besides the effectual punishment ordered by Col. HAMMER, referred to above. If the military persist in such a course, we shall soon have individual conflicts substituted for battles; one man will be pitched against the other; Union man against Secessionist; and this will make the conflict only more bitter and of longer duration.

Some learned German Professor informs the world in a calf-skin and profound quarto edition of his "collected works," that History, like Nature, forms much better parodies on her own transactions, than the whole rabble of witty poets or poetical wits can possibly lay claim to. There is evidently a great deal of truth in the fanciful Professor's learned remark; a significant instance of which has just been furnished by the "Newsboy's rebellion" in our city, which, for the present, has thrown JACKSON'S rebellion entirely in the shade. You must know that we have a Newsboy's Association here, the members of which glory in the same ragged, barefooted, and unpleasantly dirty appearance which distinguishes their *confrères* in New-York; and, to judge by the strength of their lungs, capable of becoming some day the brightest ornaments of the "stump," or the halls of Congress. One of their original characteristics deserves especial mention. I allude to their firm regard for the Sabbath. Too strict in their religious views to break the Sabbath, yet at the same time very desirous to make "a bit" by selling the ungodly sheets of the *Republican* and *Herald* on that day, they have made a compromise with conscience, and are thus permitted to cry out these papers on the Lord's day, provided they sing their cries to some sacred orthodox tune of the hymn-book. I must confess that it has a very moral and elevating effect, to be awakened at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning by the touching words, "Here's the *Republican* and *Herald*, two for five cents!" sung to the beautiful tune of Old Hundred by shrill trebles, profound bassos, and all the intermediate voices, with a vocalization original in the extreme. Of course, these pious boys all belong to the chivalry, are true-born Southerners,—and consequently very indignant at the suppression of the *State Journal*, which used to furnish them such excellent material for startling outcries. This indignation rose to such a high pitch, that a mass meeting had to be called, to give it relief. The meeting was a very noisy one, as might have been expected, and was addressed by several orators in well-ventilated trowsers, and sufficiently dirty shirts. A resolution was immediately proposed, and after some arguments adopted, declaring it to be the duty of every newsboy in St. Louis to stop selling the Black Republican papers of the city, viz.: the *Democrat* and the *News*; and, furthermore, providing that any member of the Newsboys' Association who shall catch any other newsboy in the act of crying out and selling the papers aforesaid, shall be bound on his honor to seize such offender, tear up his stock of papers, and pommel his head, pull his hair, nose or ears, kick him in the gutter, or in any other convenient and agreeable manner inflict such a punishment upon the body of the offender aforesaid, as may be calculated to have a salutary effect on the said offender's moral condition, and at the same time to be a healthy and beneficial exercise to the party inflicting the punishment.

The adoption of this resolution created a good deal of consternation among the poor fellows who earned their daily bread by selling the *Democrat* and *News*; but what was to be done? Some of the larger boys at first attempted to disregard the resolution, but a few sound cudgellings soon awoke them to a consciousness of the uselessness of their resistance; and, although the police tried to interfere, it was all in vain. Thus this parody on the great rebellion is still in full blaze, and the *Democrat* and *News* can only be purchased at the stationery shops.

AID FOR THE DISABLED AND SUFFERING VOLUNTEERS.

ACTIVE EFFORTS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Last evening, Dr. HAGUE'S church, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-first-street, was occupied by the largest congregation ever before assembled within its walls, in consequence of the announcement that the Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association would present a report of its proceedings at Washington, and that several prominent clergymen would address the meeting upon the importance of ministering to the spiritual wants of the New-York soldiers who were wounded and suffering.

It was expected that Rev. Dr. SPRING would preside over the meeting, but that gentleman being absent from some cause, the services were conducted by Rev. Dr. HAGUE.

After singing and prayer, Mr. P. HARWOOD VERNON, of the Army Committee, made a statement of its operations in providing for the religious wants of our men in the field of battle, by which it seems that 35,000 copies of the Soldier's Hymn-book have been issued. Every regiment of troops passing through the City during the last six weeks has been visited, and a supply of books furnished. The various camps and barracks have all been systematically visited and cared for.

In response to letters from Chaplains, the Committee has made preparations for forwarding supplies of secular papers to the seat of war. More than one hundred week-day prayer meetings, and numerous Sabbath services have been maintained by the Association, in connection with Mr. LOCKWOOD, Chaplain.

Numerous devotional meetings have been held with the soldiers, at their encampments and regimental quarters. A single member of the Committee has conducted a correspondence with one hundred and fifty Army Chaplains, located at various points, from most of whom replies have been received, all giving an intense interest on their part in the spiritual welfare of the soldier.

Previous to making the above statement, Mr. VERNON read a telegram received at an early hour yesterday morning, from a member of the Committee in Washington. The following is the substance: "It is impossible to leave. There is work enough for ten men. We have visited hospitals constantly. They contain nearly a thousand men. Send small-sized books. Blankets and woolens are needed. No time to write a regular report."

Rev. Dr. TYNG was then introduced, and commenced his remarks by stating that he was left after all to represent the many that were advertised to be present to address the meeting. He had the honor, last Sunday evening, of presiding over a similar meeting held in this City. It was then suggested that it was quite possible in that very hour of meeting that the young men who claimed their sympathy were engaged in the thickest of the contest, and perhaps many were giving up their lives as a sacrifice to their country and their God. It proved to be a sad reality. In alluding to the two young men who were in Washington, on the part of the Association, he said he was perfectly familiar with the character of both, and they were doing immense good among the poor fellows who had been wounded in battle. The duties of Chaplains were then canvassed, and the influence which they might exert over the camp. He censured severely the authorities who inaugurated the Bull's Run battle on the Sabbath. It was a matter upon which this community and this nation must speak. Never can there be, ought there be, will there be, success to that side of an army who commence their warfare on the Sabbath. The difficulties with which we are now contending were nothing compared to the hardships brought upon the people by the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. The Rev. Dr. closed his address with an earnest appeal to the audience to sustain the efforts of the Young Men's Christian Association to extend aid and spiritual comfort to the wounded and dying soldiers.

Rev. Drs. STEPHENS and ADAMS, who were expected to be present, were prevented by previous engagements. A hymn was then sung, in which the congregation joined, after which Rev. E. PIERCE, Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment, related his experience among the soldiers, and briefly described the march to Bull's Run. He thought the battle should have been delayed over the Sabbath, and did not fail to denounce the politicians, editors and others, who had urged Gen. SCOTT to make the attack before he was ready. He intimated that those parties would not influence the future design of Gen. SCOTT. The audience seemed gratified at this suggestion, and several of the number stamped the floor; but the Chaplain reminded them that it was the Sabbath, and the demonstration was not repealed. The Chaplain said he had recorded in his note-book these lines:

"On Sunday, July 21, 1861, the politicians' battle was fought at Bull's Run—and we were defeated."

At the conclusion of the Chaplain's address, a collection was taken, after which a hymn was sung and the benediction pronounced.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

EFFECT OF THE UNION REVERSE AT BULL'S RUN.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 24, 1861.

The reverse at Manassas emboldens both parties in Kentucky, and makes them more antagonistic and belligerent. The real Union men show more determination, and are ready to fight, if fight they must. The Union City Guards and Home Guards are increasing daily in numbers and spirit, and they cannot increase too fast. Companies called the National Guards, and composed of first-rate Unionists, are rapidly forming. Gen. ROUSSEAU'S Government recruits at Camp Joe Holt number at least 1,200, and will, it is thought, reach 2,000 in a fortnight or so. The State Military Board is controlled by genuine Unionists, and will continue firm. If Gov. MAGOFFIN would coöperate with the Board's Union majority, they would be very efficient for good. Anyhow, the Kentucky State Guard, to all appearances, is fast being demoralized and disbanded, and Gen. BUCKNER, besides other high officers of the Guard, has thrown up his commission. I now hope to see Gen. BUCKNER serve his country. If he joins the Tennessee or Virginia rebels he'll rue it. The apparent drawback at Manassas is, indeed, having quite a happy effect. We are more aroused to a sense of our duty. The Union vote will not be lessened. Col. GARRARD, our candidate for State Treasurer, will be elected by 50,000 to 60,000 majority, or more. As TERRY has withdrawn, and the secession cause is so hopeless, GARRARD may have no opponent at all. I reckon GARRARD'S vote will be 80,000 to 100,000. Our victory on the 5th of August will be won not by overweening confidence, nor blind enthusiasm, nor by underrating the strength of the enemy, but by a cool determination which cannot be panic-struck, by wise precaution, careful and thorough discipline and preparation, accurate estimate of the enemy's strength, and by an overwhelming combination and onset of all our forces and powers.

Of course, the enemy is rampant. They chuckle and swagger, and bluster a good deal. They appear unusually self-conceited and impudent. Every one fancies himself an invincible BEAUREGARD. They, for a moment, cut a big swath; they have something to blow about, and catch the wavering and "neutral" with. They won't crow long,—but they must be watched and foiled at every point. All along the Tennesse line, west of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, they are at work day and night. The Purchase is in a terrible plight. All the State arms in the Mayfield Armory are at the "Seceshers'" disposal. The State Guard there and elsewhere has disbanded only to run off to Tennessee with the State arms, to muster into rebel service, and to return with rebels on or before election day, in order to control our polls, get up a general fight, and carry their State out of the Union by a storm of fire and blood. They will not succeed,—but we must be vigilant and active. Especially in the Purchase and along the disaffected line, such threats and outgivings as these are mouthed by renegade Kentuckians and "accredited" Tennesseeans:

"The time is near at hand when no foreigner and no Northerner will be suffered longer to defile the soil of Kentucky. The day is near at hand when LINCOLN'S conspirators against the peace of Kentucky will call upon the mountains to fall upon them and hide them from the vengeance of the people. Kentucky must leave the Abolition Union; the Purchase, at least, will leave it. Kentucky must help to wipe out the Abolition rabble at Cairo and Bird's Point. Kentucky must be taken out of the Union by force, if force be necessary to take her out. Kentucky has no other alternative than to give quick support to the Confederate States. Gov. MAGOFFIN must open the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, even at the point of the bayonet. So soon as Kentucky takes position with the North, the Confederate forces will invade Kentucky. Within twenty days Kentucky will be involved in the strife. The people of Kentucky, willing or unwilling, will have to go with the South. We will, before long, make every d—d Black Republican squat or leave this country. In less than four weeks, Kentucky will be *fixed* to go with the Southern Confederacy. There is yet time for a sudden revolution in the public sentiment of Kentucky, such as has been produced in Tennessee and Virginia," &c.

While we attach no undue importance to such talk, we know too well the character and condition of the secession leaders not to be on our guard. We must guard against them at every point, watch them every moment, and concentrate and bring to bear against them all our forces wherever and whenever needed. First-class United States Army officers are indispensable to drill and direct us. We have internal and external foes to battle with. They will be crushed, or we will be crushed. We feel that we must help the Government to coerce and subjugate them, or else they will, if they can, coerce and subjugate the Government and ourselves. Somebody has to be thrashed and subdued before the war is ended, that's evident. The question which strikes us more and more forcibly is this—*shall the rebels thrash and subdue the Government and subjugate Kentucky, and impose upon and subject forever the Southern people; or shall Kentucky, as a loyal member of the Government, do her part to punish and put down the rebels, to shoot or hang the tyrant traitors and vile impostors, and thus to deliver the Southern people from the reign of terror and delusion?* The vast majority of my fellow-Kentuckians will answer this question as they ought.

PONTIAC.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE ARMY—THE TWELFTH NEW-YORK MILITIA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARPER'S FERRY, Friday, July 26, 1861.

The division under Gen. BANKS are to hold this post. Since the defeat of Sunday this place becomes one of great importance. As long as this post is held, Maryland is safe. Under Gen. BANKS it is hoped that this Department will do something more than keep out of the way of the enemy. Our men are tired of doing nothing, and the men whose time is nearly out are not able to keep up the discipline.

We have several officers here who have come back from Washington. The conduct of Gen. PATTERSON is most severely condemned. We were sent on to hold in check Gen. JOHNSTON. He was within four miles of us. He was allowed to move on the railroad without let or hindrance. And while 23,000 men were kept on the move from one place to another we have done absolutely nothing.

The Twelfth Regiment of New-York troops were indignant that they could have no share in active duty. This fine corps left New-York at a moment's warning. One of the Union Defence Committee told me that the Twelfth troops have had the worst treatment and made less fuss about it than any other. In the Capital they put themselves under the most intense drill—and when they were moved out from Washington to join Gen. PATTERSON, they were in splendid order and battle trim. While passing from Bunker Hill to Charlestown, the regiment was drawn up in battle array. An attack was expected each moment, and the regiment were kept in line of battle from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. It was a hot day—no water could be had, and the men suffered greatly. But no man was moved. "All kept their post, and would have met the enemy; and when these troops are marched up Broadway, when their time is out, though they may have no real action, they will be entitled to great credit for their willingness to fight. When the news came that our Army was cut off, our boys said, "No matter if our Army has been cut off, we don't care if they will only give us a chance at them." The feeling of indignation is strong.

To-day, Gen. PATTERSON made a visit to the camp of the Fifth New-York troops, and they received him with groans.

The Twelfth troops feel insulted that the Twelfth New-York Volunteers should be taken for them, and as this running regiment are thick in Washington, with the Army cap and twelve on it, our men are quite ashamed.

One of the officers of the United States Army says that he saw Col. TOMPKINS, of the New-York Second Regiment, start and run, while his regiment was firm, and he threw away his sword and out-run all.

No pains is taken to keep the enemy off this place. If an aid from Gen. JOHNSTON wanted to come into this Division, it would be easy to do so. A stage runs daily from Winchester to Harper's Ferry. Men get a pass from JOHNSTON, come on to our lines, pass our guards, and stay as long as they please. So that all we have and all we do is as well known as to us.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

JEFFERSON CITY, Saturday, July 27.

In the Convention, this morning, Mr. BROADHEAD, Chairman of the Committe of seven, moved that its report be recommitted to the Committee. The reason assigned for it, was that since it had been made, Hon. H. R. GAMBLE had by a vote of the Convention, been added to that Committee, and in deference to his ability and patriotism, the Committee would wish to have his views on the report. After some unimportant debate, Mr. BROADHEAD'S motion was adopted.

Some slight modifications will be made in the report, but that will not materially change its origina features, and the report will be carried by a very large majority. The Committee of seven, now eight, are in session, but on motion the Convention adjourned till 9 o'clock Monday morning.

THE SIXTY-NINTH—A CORRECTION.

The officers who came home with Company J, of the Sixty-ninth, are, First-Lieutenant, JOHN COONAN, and Second-Lieutenant, THOMAS CANTON. Their names were both incorrectly printed CONWAY.

CARD FROM LIEUT. MOTT—CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been published in several of the daily papers as a deserter, will you be kind enough, as an act of simple justice to me, to insert in your columns the accompanying copy of Surgeon RADINSKY'S certificate, and of the pass granted me by Brig.-Gen. MANSFIELD.

The original, together with the certificate of other surgeons in Washington, are in my possession.

Very respectfully, FRANK R. MOTT,
Second Lieutenant Company I, Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, July 28, 1861.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 24, 1861.

This is to certify that Lieut. FRANK R. MOTT, of Company I, Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., is suffering from a severe rheumatic affection; therefore he requests, and I recommend that a furlough of one month be granted to him to remain under the care of his father, Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, of New-York City.

Certified to by L. D. RADINSKY, M. D., attending Surgeon Thirty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

Countersigned and approved by
MANSFIELD, Brigadier-General, D. C.

Let the above-named officer have a free ticket for New-York. Signed, MANSFIELD.

Mr. BYRD, Pass-Agent.

"DRAKE DE KAY."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I don't make a practice of asking questions through the public prints, but certain facts which have recently come to my knowledge induce me to propound the question—Who is DRAKE DE KAY, of autographic notoriety? The people are gradually becoming alive to the fact that none but true and tried men should now be placed in positions of influence, and I simply wish to ask if it can be possible that one who was known to many here six months since as a noisy and profane young brawler, of strong Southern sympathies and antecedents, is to-day a Captain in the U. S. Army, and the confidential aid of an officer to whom the defence of Washington is specially intrusted? Information upon this point would gratify

A FRIEND OF THE UNION.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice a statement in the papers, on authority of Lieut. FERGUSON, that Lieut.-Col. ELLIOTT, of the Seventy-ninth, was in Washington, at Willard's Hotel, during the battle of Bull's Run. This I know to be false, as I have a letter from an officer of the regiment, stating that the Lieutenant-Colonel and his three sons were in active service on the field during the fight. The Lieutenant-Colonel had his horse's breast shot away by a cannon ball, and in the sudden fall ensuing, the horse fell upon his rider, who was severely bruised—not so much, however, as to hinder him from being now actively employed in reorganizing the regiment, which was completely broken up, about half the rank and file being killed or missing.

Please do justice to a gallant officer by inserting the above.

C. C. SNOW,
Corner Fulton and Franklin avenues, Brooklyn.

July 27, 1861.

NOT KILLED AS REPORTED.

JAMES A. BARKER, of Company C, Fire Zouaves, has called upon us to assure us that he was not killed at the battle of Bull's Run, as the *Herald* persistently asserts. He received a ball through his leg, and was badly bruised by a horse falling upon him, but expects to be all right again soon.

THE SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

The following letter, from an officer of this regiment—the Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers—contains an interesting account of their participation in the battle at Bull's Run. This regiment was one of the first in the field, and last out of it. They suffered as much as any engaged, yet they were scarcely credited or mentioned in connection with the affair:

CAMP SCOTT, near Alexandria,
Thursday, July 25, 1861.

MY DEAR FATHER: I suppose you are desirous to hear from me in regard to our glorious attack and inglorious retreat. We moved on Bull's Run at 6 A. M. on Sunday morning, and arrived at 11½ A. M., after two miles "double-quick," when, without one moment's rest, we were ordered to cross to the left of ARNOLD'S Battery and support him. This was after we had moved up the side-hill and given the enemy one round. In the meantime the New-York Zouaves moved over to the right of ARNOLD, and lay under cover of a fence, whilst our regiment passed on to the left. ARNOLD'S Battery was no more than planted when the enemy opened their heavy artillery on him, and after one shot got his range completely, knocking two of his guns off their carriages, and killing or wounding almost every man in his command. Those who survived the volley ran away. Upon their running, a party of horsemen, some 90 or 100 strong, dashed up for the purpose, I suppose, of capturing the guns, but the Zouaves rose up from behind the fence and completely emptied their saddles. I do not believe there were ten left out of the company, said to be commanded by BEN McCULLOCH, who is himself killed. After their destruction the Zouaves fell back for the purpose of reloading, when a regiment of infantry dashed out at a charge bayonets from the bushes, for the purpose of following the Firemen, thinking, I suppose, they had run; we then rose and gave them a volley; the Zouaves then dashed back from the road to our relief, and passing us moved right down into the hollow, where Col. WARD immediately ordered us to follow. This was the bloodiest part of the battle; here we were exposed to both infantry, riflemen and occasional charges of cavalry, besides the continual and rapid fire of their whole artillery. Here we were for three hours, some of us now charging with parties of Zouaves, and now with some of our own men; five times I came within sight of their masked batteries, and in this hot place were the Zouaves and our regiment kept, without one company of any other regiment coming to our support. Once and once only the gallant Fourteenth of Brooklyn endeavored to come to our assistance, but they could not get through the terrible fire between us, and were obliged to fall back. For all this, with our Major wounded and missing, Capt. McQUADE killed, young TOM HAMBLIN, First Lieutenant, wounded and prisoner, Lieut. BRADY wounded, Capt. McGRATH wounded, and no less than 250 men killed or wounded, the New-York papers never gave one word about the Scott Life Guard.

The retreat was the most awful sight the eye of man ever looked upon. The troops had had no sleep for forty-eight hours, and traveled twelve miles out to Bull's Run. The retreat was made from that place to Washington, a distance of thirty-six miles. Next day I read of the death of my dear brother JAMES, which added keenly to the gloom of our defeat.

Yours, GEO. W. COONEY.

A SON OF THE REGIMENT.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of July 27, says:

"At the time the National forces, under Gen. PATTERSON, entered Charlestown, Va., the regiment of Col. PATTERSON was the first to enter that place after the cavalry and artillery. The regiment had not proceeded far before they discovered a boy, about 13 years of age, running towards them, and on approaching, he was spoken to by one of the officers. The boy informed the officer that his name was WM. RYAN, and that his father had been driven from Charlestown by the Secessionists, and that he had gone to New-York and joined a regiment to fight for the Union. The boy then informed Capt. THOMPSON, of Company E, that he would show him where a cannon, powder, &c., were concealed, if he would allow him afterwards to remain with the regiment. His request was quickly granted, and Capt. THOMPSON'S company was taken to an engine house in the town, where a six pound iron cannon, six kegs of artillery powder, several kegs and canisters of pistol powder, three uniform coats, and one musket were found. The cannon was mounted upon a carriage, but one of the wheels had been removed; subsequently, however, the missing wheel was found in some bushes near by. Young RYAN at once became a favorite with Capt. THOMPSON'S men, and they were lavish in their attentions to his wants. Soon after this occurrence, the father of young RYAN was found in the ranks of the New-York Ninth Regiment, then at Harper's Ferry, and informed of the safety of his son. Capt. THOMPSON proposed bringing the boy to Philadelphia and providing for him, which proposition was agreed to by the father, whose position in the Ninth Regiment prevented him from seeing after his son as he would like to do. Mr. RYAN stated that when the secession fever broke out, his Union sentiments became known, and he was informed that he would be compelled to fight against the Union men. Not relishing this proposition, he managed to make his escape, but was unable to take his son with him. Young RYAN has been faithfully cared for, and he seems delighted with his change of residence. On his arrival here with the regiment, on Thursday, his clothes were much the worse for wear, but, yesterday, he appeared at the armory of Company E in a new suit, much to the delight of himself and his late companions. He has certainly fallen in good hands, Capt. THOMPSON being spoken of by his men in the highest terms.

KENTUCKIAN REBELS SEIZING ARMS.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of July 22 says:

"On Wednesday night last a large number of Kentuckians who had joined the troops at Union City, succeeded in passing the lines, the sentinels composing which were Kentuckians, and started at double quick time for Maysfield, Ky., where it was known were some 1,200 stand of arms and 6 field-pieces. These, it was stated, were the objects which attracted them to that section, and had they been permitted to proceed, no doubt they would have returned in triumph. But Gen. CHEATHAM, having by some means obtained information of the movement, and discerning at once the delicate position it would place Tennessee in, immediately dispatched an aid and a small party in pursuit of the expeditionists. They were overtaken a short distance from the line and peremptorily ordered back. A 'council of war' was held by the men, and, after a great deal of discussion, the men reluctantly returned, cursing the fate that led them to enter the service before attaining their object.

The case was not so bad, however. A number of Kentuckians, amounting to about 150 or 200, encamped without arms just over the Tennessee line and in Kentucky, were informed of the presence of the arms in Maysfield, and, on Thursday night, started for the spot, with a determination to possess themselves of the arms or die in the attempt. No allegiance to the Confederate States prevented their taking possession of what they justly considered their own, and when the enterprise was divulged at Union City, next morning, the wish was universal among 'the boys' that they might succeed.

They were expected to return on Saturday morning, but, up to 4 o'clock, the hour at which we left, had not done so. We were informed, last night, however, that they had returned, the expedition having been entirely successful. Of course, the Kentuckians do not desire to possess these arms for the sake of having them. They intend to use them (and no one knows better how,) before LINCOLN shall subjugate their State. We wish them God-speed."

ADVICE TO PLANTERS.

The Savannah *Republican* says:

"As the crop of cotton will be slow in getting to market the coming season—if it goes there at all—it behooves our planters to cast about for every means at their command for supplying themselves with the ready cash necessary for their lesser daily transactions. Due attention should be given to provisions of all kinds, as the surplus will hardly fail to command a remunerating price. There is one article, however, of which large quantities are produced annually, but on account of the difficulty of transportation in its unprepared state, is never sent into market, except in small quantities. We allude to fodder. The entire absence of Northern hay from the Southern markets will create a great demand for this article as a substitute, and our planters would do well to look into the expediency of making it an article of trade the coming season. It may be readily compressed in a damp season in bales of three hundred pounds, secured with boards and hickory withes, which are always at hand—and if thus sent to market, it will pay handsomely, after deducting all expenses.

As the fodder-pulling season is near at hand, we commend these hints to our planters, especially those living on the line of Southern railroads. To give some idea of the probable demand, it is only necessary for us to say that Savannah alone is accustomed to dispose of between forty and fifty thousand bales of Northern hay annually."

AN ARIZONIAN FOR THE WARS.

The *Alta California* of July 3 says: EDWARD CROSS, Esq., who has recently arrived from Arizona, is *en route* to Washington, where he will report himself for duty to the National Government, he having been proffered a commission in the National Army. As early as 1857 Mr. CROSS transported over the country to Tubac, the first press and printing paraphernalia ever sent into Arizona. For some time, subsequently, Mr. CROSS edited the *Arizonian*, which paper he sold to Lieut Mowry. He says the Territory is in a terribly unfortunate condition at present. The Apaches have completely overrun it, and since his departure have massacred many whites in cold blood. Business is completely prostrated, and hundreds are preparing to leave the country. Mr. CROSS is enthusiastically in favor of the proposition to raise a cavalry regiment in California, for the wars. He is confident that no State in the Union possesses such capital material, and he himself would prefer being connected with such a corps, than in any other departmental service. Mounted regiments are needed, and if commanded by skillful officers, the Pacific cavalry would equal MURAT'S.

FOUR REGIMENTS FROM MARYLAND.

The Secretary of War has addressed the following letter to Ex-Gov. THOMAS, of Maryland, authorizing him to raise four regiments of troops in Maryland for the service of the Government:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 19, 1861.

Hon. FRANCIS THOMAS: You are hereby authorized to provide for the organization of four regiments of the loyal citizens resident on both sides of the Potomac River, from the Monocacy to the west boundary of Maryland, for the protection of the canal and property and persons of loyal citizens of the neighborhood, and to be stationed in the vicinity whilst in the service. The men will be permitted to elect their own company officers; their field officers appointed by the President. Arms will be furnished as soon as practicable. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

THE THREE MONTHS' MEN.

A communication in a Baltimore paper contains some statements respecting the returning volunteer forces, which, though interesting, are not generally understood. It says:

"The following facts, derived from the War Department, were communicated to the writer by a Government officer a few days since.

Within eight weeks from the time that the first enlisted term of three months' volunteers expired, the number discharged will have reached 83,000. Of the fourteen regiments furnished by Massachusetts, but one can be retained, viz.: Col. WARDROP'S; and this only by special permission obtained by him to fill up his regiment with 200 of BARTLET'S celebrated "naval brigade."

In answer to an inquiry of the writer as to the necessity of this large number going home in the face of the reported reënlistment for the war of a considerable portion of them, this officer stated that their return could not be avoided for the following reasons: 1st. The present regulations of the service required each regiment to consist of 1,056 men and officers before it can be accepted, whereas, but few of these contained but 740. 2d. The desire to reënlist was by no means unanimous in any of the regiments. 3d. That new regiments could not be made up of parts of two or more: because, 4th, This embarrassed the Government with double sets of officers, and the conflicted claims of the various parties led to such confusion that there was no alternative but to muster them out of the service, so they could go home and reorganize, if they desired to do so."

SAILING OF THE SEMINOLE.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of July 27, says:

"The United States steamship *Seminole*, Capt. THOMPSON, sailed from the Navy-yard yesterday afternoon, and stopped at the Fort to take in powder. Previous to her leaving, Commander LARDNER visited the ship for the purpose of administering the oath of allegiance. One lieutenant, two master's mates, and seven of the seamen refused to take the oath; they were immediately removed to the receiving ship.

Orders have been received to have the steamship *Louisiana* ready for sea, as soon as possible. Lieut. MURRAY has been ordered to her.

The *Susquehanna* will be ready for sea as soon as her shaft is repaired. Her small stores were being put on board yesterday."

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: "The first report of the late disaster at Bull's Run, was handed round at the Methodist Camp Meeting, near this city, and Rev. Mr. Cox—who was preaching at the time the intelligence was received—remarked, on closing his sermon—'Brethren, we had better adjourn this camp meeting and go home and drill.'

This suggestion was approved, and the Rev. gentleman, good as his word, is drilling with the carnal weapons of war, ready to serve his country in the field, if necessary; but at the same time he does not neglect his spiritual charge."

THE CAMPAIGN IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of July 25, says:

"Brig.-Gen. ROSENCRANS now commands the Department of the Ohio. He was at Grafton, on Tuesday, *en route* for Parkersburgh, to take command of the Kanawha expedition. Col. TYLER, of the Seventh Ohio Regiment, will command a column moving across the country, to coöperate with Gens. ROSENCRANS and COX.

Cheat Mountain Pass—beyond Huttonville, and the route—at 'Red House'—by which the remainder of GARNETT'S division escaped Gen. HILL, will be strongly fortified and occupied; a strong detachment will be left at Cheat River Pass, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the two railroads will be strongly guarded, when the remainder of the available force in Western Virginia will be concentrated, and precipitated on the rebels in the Kanawha region. The Fifth Ohio, unde Col. DUNNING, is already at Parkersburgh, and four more regiments, now in camp in this State, will be forwarded immediatey to Western Virginia. We will, therefore, have stirring times in the West very soon. It was rumored last night that the rebels having got wind of movements intended for them, were falling back. The fact that they are occupying the country about Gauley Bridge, indicates a retrogade movement."

SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* describing the rout in Virginia, and the appearance o the Georgia camp, says:

"Some rich treasures of epistolary literature were 'captured' in this same camp. One of them presented some of the most extraordinary specimens of practical phonography yet exhibited anywhere.

The writer, a soldier in a Georgia regiment, I believe, spelt 'according to sound' most *literally*. For example, he wanted to tell the young lady to whom he was writing that he 'would find the accursed Yankees so long as God Almighty gave him breath.' When he came to 'God Almighty,' he appears to have been puzzled. Finally he made a desperate dash, and wrote it down thus: G o d God, d-l-e, dle, Goddle, m-i, mi, t-y, ty: Goddle Mity! With which providential spelling let me close, on the subject of rebel correspondence for the present."

A BOSTON REPORTER MISSING.

The Boston *Traveler* says: "We hear that one of the reporters of the Boston *Press*, who went out to witness the battle of Sunday, is missing and cannot be found. He was seen upon the field just before the retreat, and then said that he was going to the hospital, since which he has not been heard from. He had not returned to his hotel at Washington on Monday night, and it is possible that he may have been taken prisoner by the rebels.

Arrivals in the City.

Edwin Forrest, the great tragedian, of Philadelphia; Col. E. G. Allen, from Washington; P. J. Roger, of Washington; J. T. Potts, of Illinois; J. S. Lane, of New-Haven; G. A. Rasch, of Baltimore; and J. H. Thompson, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Clark, of Sandy Hill; Hon. E. F. Johnson, of Connecticut; J. Cochran, of Pennsylvania; T. Wierskoff, of Russia; W. A. Dards, of Kentucky; G. P. Baker, of California; and Wm. Parker, of Canada, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Churchill and lady, of Washington; Prof. Baird and lady, and Miss Baird, of Washington; and T. de la Tomiente and family, of Havana, are at the Everett House.

T. Bigelow Lawrence, of Boston; C. W. Orne, of Canton; E. de Ribeau and Augustus Wilson, of Santiago de Cuba; and Lieut. C. O. Storrs, of Mass., are at the Brevoort House.

Col. E. G. Allen, from Washington; Jno. Turner, of Philadelphia; G. Stryker, of Rome; R. C. Fox and lady, of Washington, and W. H. Harding, of Indianapolis, Ind., are at the Astor House.

Francis Mowett, of London; Geo. Bullock, of Philadelphia; H. Ames, of Connecticut; G. M. Brewer, of Boston; D. D. Williams, of Virginia, and B. C. Baker, of Cincinnatti, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Dr. H. R. Tappan and J. L. Tappan, of Michigan, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Elopers Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 28.

Mrs. EMMA EMELIA SCOTT and NEWTON ST. JOHN, who eloped from New-York July 8, were arrested here yesterday.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 27.

FLOUR very dull. No sales of WHEAT. CORN easier and salable at 40½c.@41c. for Western mixed, afloat; sales 10,200 bush. OATS dull and lower; sales 10,000 bush. Chicago at 31c. WOOL—the low medium grades are in good demand; sales 8,100 ℔s. No. 1 pulled, and 3,000 ℔s. coarse fleeces, both on private terms. *Received* by Central Railroad, for New-York, 49 bales Wool, 1,269 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Highwines. For Boston, 1,633 bbls. Flour, 155 bales Wool. *Shipped*, by tows to New-York, July 26: 53,800 bush. Corn, 9,000 bush. Rye, 33,400 bush. Wheat, 20,000 bush. Oats, 13,000 bush. Feed.

OSWEGO, Saturday, July 27.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT scarce and market quiet. CORN ½c. lower. Sales, 6,600 bush. Illinois at 34½c. RYE in demand. Sales, 4,000 bush. Canadian at 50c. Other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. Flour, 28c.; Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7c. to New-York. *Lake Imports* 35,000 bush. Wheat, 44,800 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports* 1,000 bbls. Flour; 15,400 bushels Wheat; 61,000 bushels Corn; 10,600 bushels Rye.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 27.

FLOUR dull, and hardly any demand. WHISKY at 13½c., with small sales. BACON—Shoulders at 5c.; no inquiry for other provisions. EXCHANGE on New-York firmer at ⅜ ℘ cent.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Matanzas, from Matanzas—Mrs. M. Watson, M. Castellanos, J. Hillman, J. Crag, W. Crag, W. Wood, H. Casamayor, F. Valdez, A. Arango, B. L. Palmer, A. del Pazo, E. del Canimo, F. Rivern, B. Murphy, J. Leates, C. B. Kelton, E. Rivern, A. Anderson, J. Pudbisky, J. Gonzalez, wife and child, D. Ruiz and sister, B. D. Mauton, P. Luzzon, J. Philps, H. Davis, P. Hernandez, A. Wilson, F. Lancinen, A. Pendell, J. Lowther, Fr. Diaz Torriente, wife and two children, Mrs. Catharine Corling.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 53 | Sun sets.... 7 19 | Moon rises...10 45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 12 31 | Gov. Island. 1 20 | Hell Gate.... 2 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 28.

Arrived.

Steamship Matanzas, Leisgang, Matanzas July 22, with sugar and 37 passengers to Mora Bros. & Navarro. Anchored in Quarantine at 1 A. M.

Steamer Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins. July 27, 6 P. M., off Cape Henlopen, spoke U. S. gun-boat Seminole, on a cruise.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship James Foster, Jr., Abeel, Liverpool June 13, with mdse. and 98 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. July 21, lat. 42 40, lon. 61 30, passed a black ship, bound W., with loss of fore and maintopmasts; the mizzenmast gone close to the deck.

Ship Mercury, French, Havre June 20, with mdse. and 95 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. July 17, lat. 42 53, lon. 52 41, exchanged signals with Br. steamship Etna, hence for Liverpool.

Ship Lepenstrath, (Br., of Greenock,) Main, Greenock, and 12 ds. from Havana, with coal to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Is anchored at Lower Quarantine.

Ship Kate Swanton, (Br., of Cardiff,) Hocker, London 51 ds., via Halifax 10 ds., in ballast to Arkell & Hurst. On the Banks, saw a number of icebergs.

Ship Leonidas, Wood, Havana 11 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess. Is anchored at Lower Quarantine.

Ship Enterprise, McLane, Havre June 18, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Had light variable weather the entire passage.

Ship David, (Fr.,) Baron, Philadelphia 3 ds. Will load for Havre.

Bark Jaruca, (Span.,) Cabanas, Havana 14 ds., in ballast to Galway, Casado & Teller. Is anchored in Lower Quarantine.

Brig Maria, Morgan, Para June 28, with india-rubber, &c., to E. L. Corning. July 26, Sandy Hook bearing W. by N. 200 miles, exchanged signals with an Oldenburg bark, strg. E.

Brig William Akin, (Br.,) Wadman, Windsor, N. S., 16 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Cyclone, (of New-Bedford,) Dall, Frontera July 2, with logwood to B. F. Small. July 21, lat. 36 12, lon. 74, spoke U. S. steamer Roanoke, hence, steering N. W. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. R. H. Vermilyea, Genedy, Baltimore 2 ds., with lumber to Benton & Son.

Schr. S. L. Tilley, (Br.,) McFee, St. John, N. B., 17 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Wareham 2 ds., with nails to Parker Mills Co.

Schr. Pavilion, Kelley, Harwich 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Mary Emily, Blanchard, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. J. Reed, Stetson, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Oregon, Bates, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Henry Clay, Duell, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. W. A. Crocker, Smith, Dighton 3 ds.

WIND—During the day, fresh from S. S. E.

Sailed.

July 27—Ships E. C. Scranton, for Liverpool; Young America, for London; Bullion, for Havre. Barks Ida S., for Bristol; Ella, for Marseilles. Brigs E. A. Reed, for Barbados; D. O. Castine, for Guadaloupe; Libertas, (Nor.,) for Genoa; Eighty-five, (Br.,) for Arichat; Joseph Hume, (Br.,) for Cork.

Spoken, &c.

Director—Br. bark, bound E., exchanged signals with, July 3, lat. 46 52, lon. 24 46.

Georgetown—Br. ship, bound E., July 14, no lat., &c.

Mary Lane—schr., of Halifax, strg. W. S. W., July 11, lat. 24 30, lon. 58.

Persian—Br. brig-of-war, bound E., July 3, lat. 45 52, lon. 24 56.

Sultana—Br. ship, from Demerara for London, 38 ds. out, July 3, lat. 41, lon. 43.

Samuel Culling—ship, from Liverpool for Boston, 32 ds. out, July 24, lat. 43, lon. 62.

Foreign Ports.

At Tonala, July 1, schr. Bennett Flanner, for Europe, ldg., to sail 20th.

At Para, June 28, bark Oregon, Chase, from Maranham, dischg., unc.; brig Isabella, Higgins, from and for New-York, arr. June 27; schr. Para, Cathcart, hence, just arr., with Captain sick.

MATANZAS—In port July 22, ship Charles Sprague, Saunders, ldg.; bark Diana, Packard, do.; brig Shibboleth, Morton, do.

Cleared—July 14, bark Blue Wing, for Falmouth; schrs. Hattie Rose, for New-York; Chief, for Turks Island; 16th, ship Sebastopol, for Bath; bark Avon, for Cork; brig N. Hopkins, for New-York; schr. Protector, for Philadelphia.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STACRH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to their *new style* SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a smart, tidy young woman, who understands her business perfectly; is a beautiful washer and maker-up of linen and muslin; also an excellent waitress; has good references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 302 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts., up-stairs, for two days.

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sunday, July 28.

Gen. McClellan occupied a large portion of to-day in an extended examination of the intrenchments and camps on the Virginia side of the Potomac. He was accompanied by Gen. McDowell.

The statement that there has been any change in the departments of Gen. McDowell and Gen. Mansfield is not true. Both departments remain as they were, but Gen. McClellan, as a superior officer, takes command of both, and becomes an intermediate between Gen. Scott and Gens. McDowell and Mansfield.

The Provost Marshals of the two Divisions are under instructions to be very strict in arresting straw aways, and in keeping both officers and men in their respective camps. There have been fewer men in the streets to-day than on any day since Washington was occupied by the troops. Hereafter the officers are to keep out of hotels, and with their men, perfecting themselves in military knowledge and disciplining and looking after the wants of their men.

GEN. PATTERSON'S DOINGS AND SAYINGS.

Reliable information received in Washington leaves no doubt that Patterson wilfully refrained from holding Johnston in check. He was heard to say that he would take care of himself, and the Army of the Potomac must do the same,—that he was not going to do all the work, and let McDowell's column reap all the glory.

COL. CAMERON'S BODY NOT RECOVERED.

Burch, one of the rebels who was sent to the rebel camp with Harris and McGraw, to obtain the body of Col. Cameron, returned to Washington to-day. Harry McGraw and Arnold Harris remained with the rebels. Burch has nothing to say about what he saw or did. It is not probable that Harris intended to return, as he is a resident of Arkansas. Probably during the last three months he has been furnishing the rebels with information of the movements of the National troops. Harry McGraw, it is said, is kept a prisoner. If the rebels will only hold on to him he will be a saving to the United States. He is one of the Pennsylvania soldiers of fortune who engineered the swindling beef contract, and who has had more jobs worked through than any other man, although a political opponent of the Administration. If there is anything known of Col. Cameron's body, Mr. Burch does not tell it. A servant who accompanied the party says, however, that the rebels buried the dead in trenches, making no distinction between officers and privates.

TROOPS UP THE POTOMAC.

A strong column of troops has been sent up the Maryland side of the Potomac, above Chain Bridge, to watch the movements of the rebels, and to guard against an approach to Washington.

GENERALS BANKS AND DIX REINFORCED.

The Tenth, Massachusetts, reached Washington to-day. Gen. Banks has been reinforced so that his Division now numbers more than it did previous to the discharge of the three months' volunteers. Gen. Dix has reinforcements to the extent of 7,000 men, so that he must now have around Baltimore a column as strong as that at Harper's Ferry, and of course within reach of Gen. Banks or the capital.

OFFICIAL INEFFICIENCY.

As an evidence of the inefficiency of our officers, I state the fact that up to this evening only one regimental report has been made to head-quarters, and that from a regiment which took but an unimportant part in the battle of last Sunday.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

OUR ST LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE CONVENTION—HORRIBLE OUTRAGES OF THE SECESSIONISTS—MISPLACED HUMANITY—WAR AMONG THE ST. LOUIS NEWSBOYS

St. Louis, Wednesday, July 24, 1861.

The State Convention met on Monday, and yesterday entered upon its duties, by declaring the office of President of the Convention, heretofore occupied by the hero of Booneville, Sterling Price, to be vacant. The vote upon this resolution stood: 45 ayes and 21 noes. The Vice-President, Gen. Robert Wilson, was nominated as President and unanimously elected. A resolution was then brought in, declaring the office of doorkeeper vacant, the present incumbent being a violent Secessionist, which gave rise to a lengthy discussion, consuming the whole time of the forenoon session. Major Uriel Wright, of St. Louis, made himself particularly conspicuous by indulging in a violent denunciation of the Administration. Frank Blair, the St. Louis Home Guards, and everything else loyal and patriotic. Messrs. Henderson, Gantt and Ex-Gov. Stewart promptly replied, and the matter was afterwards settled by referring the resolution to a Committee of of seven. In the afternoon Mr. Broadhead offered a resolution, providing for the appointment of a Committee of seven, to report what action the Convention should take in the present condition of public affairs in Missouri. This resolution was adopted, and the following Committee appointed: Mr. Broadhead, J. B. Henderson, Wm. A. Hall, W. P. Hall, Wm. Douglass, Mr. Hendricks, L. Bogy. Ex-Gov. Robert Stewart thereupon offered the following resolution: "*Be it resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention, the Executive Department of this State has expatriated itself," which was referred to the above Committee.

The Convention will scarcely dare to hesitate at thus "expatriating" the present Executive, nor is it very doubtful that provision will be made for a new election, not only for officers to fill the Executive Department, but also for a new Legislature. The present Legislature adjourned in May last, for a special session in September, and the Convention will undoubtedly take this date in consideration when ordering a new election. But whether the Convention will resolve itself into a Provisional Government, pending the time necessary to elapse before the organization of a new Government, fresh from the people can be effected, or whether it will merely confine its functions to amending the Constitution of the State by inserting provisions for those new elections—as advocated by the *Republican*—is a matter of serious doubt. The elements constituting the Convention are weak and vacillating—a few bold spirits, of course excepted. The members were elected at a time when the cry of the day was "no coercion," "compromise," and many, who could then pretend to be Union men, like Major Wright, mentioned above, are now hot-headed Secessionists. If good should come from the Convention, it will be so much greater blessing, as it came unexpected. You men in the East have no idea of the anarchy, lawlessness and confusion, now reigning supreme in our State because we have no Government of any kind whatever. A *strong* Government is our greatest necessity. And this, I fear, the Convention will not give us. But into what depth of horrors we must certainly sink, if the Convention contents itself with ordering a new election for a Government, which certainly cannot organize before another month has elapsed, it is terrifying to contemplate. The neglect of Gen. Lyon or the Administration, as the case may be, to declare Missouri under martial law, is producing consequences the end of which the mind shudders to foresee; consequences which must result in spreading all the horrors of Mexican anarchy over our once happy State. I will relate one of the many instances of murder and cruelty daily practiced in the interior.

On Monday last week, Col. Hammer left Herrman, on the Missouri River, with 800 men of the Fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteers, for Montgomery City, to join Col. Smith's corps at Mexico in an expedition against Col. Harris' State troops. Thirty-five men, cavalry, accompanied the regiment. Arriving at Montgomery City, the Fourth Regiment took the train on the North Missouri Railroad early Thursday morning for Mexico. The cavalry were instructed by Col. Hammer to follow. The little corps of brave fellows consequently elected a leader, and started at 3 o'clock A. M., on their perilous journey through a country swarming with spies of the enemy. At about noon they came to a sign-board on a cross-road informing them that it was still fifteen miles to Mexico. As none of the party were acquainted with the roads in that country, they followed the road pointed out by the sign-board, though much doubting the statement about the distance. A Union man, whom they fortunately met shortly after, informed them that they had been led astray, and were just on the point of hurrying into the midst of an ambuscaded enemy, numbering some 500 men, encamped at a short distance. Of course the little corps could do nothing but retreat to Montgomery City. They had not proceeded far on their retreat, when shots came flying from various directions wounding one of the corps, Lieut. Jaeger, the owner of a brewery in St. Louis. Col. Ben Sharp, of the Danville Home Guards, who had accompanied the expedition in a buggy, took Jaeger into his little carriage, and both proceeded in advance of the corps. The firing soon ceased, but was shortly afterwards renewed, and in the confusion of this second skirmish the buggy was lost sight of by the troops. The buggy had just entered a little wood, when several shots came whistling around the heads of the two persons seated within it, one shot mortally wounding Col. Sharp, and another shot passing through the arm of Lieut. Jaeger. Scared at the reports of the rifles, the horse ran away, Jaeger being unable to hold it with his one arm; and after some moments of frightful suspense, Jaeger found himself with the dead body of Col. Sharp and the broken remnants of the buggy, on the ground in front of a farm-house. He was carefully taken in by the poor people of the farm, and his wounds washed and dressed as well as circumstances would permit. The cold body of his friend was also taken in the house and placed upon a bench. But before an hour had elapsed, a body of Secessionists entered the house, and by force took the wounded body of Jaeger, and the cold corpse of Sharp, with them to the woods. There, in spite of the piteous prayers of Jaeger to spare him the horrors of such a death, these bloodthirsty wretches actually *hung* their wounded prisoner, and *the cold corpse of his friend was suspended in the same manner by a rope at his side.*

You may imagine how the news of this inhuman cruelty incensed the comrades of poor Jaeger. Col. Hammer immediately ordered an expedition to visit the scene of this barbarous outrage, and shoot every man, suspected as having been a partner to the crime, like a dog. Over seven of the murderers have thus already received their punishment. The cavalry reached Montgomery City in safety, but were shortly after surrounded, and only saved by the timely arrival of two companies of Zouaves, dispatched to their assistance by Lieut. Schaeffer.

This is not an isolated instance, although it is accompanied by circumstances of unusual cruelty. Similar outrages on Union men happen every day in different parts of the State, and the blood of these slaughtered men cries for vengeance, which must be dealt out, or that blood will rest upon the heads of those who encourage the repetition of such crimes by adopting no measures for suppressing them. What are our armies for if they kill not the enemy in battle, and let their prisoners run as soon as they are taken? There is no use for our Generals to try and evade the responsibility of shedding the blood of the traitors; it is the business of their armies to kill, or make harmless. We either must kill them in battle, or expatriate them to a foreign country. To one or the other of these measures the Administration must arrive. One or the other we must make up our minds to: Death for traitors, or life-long banishment. Talk about humanity! To capture the rebels and let them run again, is just as human as to open the gates of all the prisons in the country. These rebels are not only criminals in their treason—they commit every crime in the decalogue against loyal Union men, and will go on committing them, again and again, just as often as they are let loose. The question is not: Shall we be humane towards the rebels? but: Shall we be humane towards the loyal citizens of the United States? And it is impossible to be both together. I sincerely hope that Gen. Fremont will, immediately upon his arrival here, proclaim martial law over the whole State, and inaugurate a reign of peace by inaugurating a reign of terror for traitors.

This same spirit of humanity, to which I have just referred, has had another practical application in our State. You know that the rebels, under Gen. Harris, were concealed, some sixteen hundred strong, in the woods of Callaway County, and that an extraordinary military force of nearly fifteen thousand troops had been ordered to our State, for the purpose of quenching this Northern branch of Jackson's rebellion. Col. McNeil, Col. Hammer and Col. Smith left here ten days ago on this very errand, and, of course, everybody supposed that they would speedily surround the enemy and annihilate his forces. Heaven knows what milk of human kindness our warriors have suddenly indulged in; but it seems as if neither McNeil, nor Smith, nor Hammer took any pains to find the enemy, but left him, on the contrary, in undisturbed possession of his hiding places. Gen. Harris, no doubt, thought this very kind of them, and accordingly improved the opportunity in sending part of his men safely home, where they are beyond the reach of our military, and can hereafter privately burn bridges, steal, rob and murder, as before, while, with the other part of his forces, he is said to have crossed the Missouri River, somewhere between Glasgow and Brunswick, on the way to join Jackson and McCulloch in Arkansas, or Gen. Watkins, in the Southeastern part of our State. Cols. McNeil, Smith and Hammer have consequently all returned, and the insurrection in Northern Missouri is now considered effectually suppressed by our city papers, although not a single fight has occurred since the attack on Col. Smith, at Monroe Station, with the exception of the small skirmish Col. McNeil's troops had near Fulton, scarcely worthy the name of a fight; and although no punishment has been inflicted upon the rebels, besides the effectual punishment ordered by Col. Hammer, referred to above. If the military persist in such a course, we shall soon have individual conflicts substituted for battles; one man will be pitched against the other; Union man against Secessionist; and this will make the conflict only more bitter and of longer duration.

Some learned German Professor informs the world in a calf-skin and profound quarto edition of his "collected works," that History, like Nature, forms much better parodies on her own transactions, than the whole rabble of witty poets or poetical wits can possibly lay claim to. There is evidently a great deal of truth in the fanciful Professor's learned remark; a significant instance of which has just been furnished by the "Newsboy's rebellion" in our city, which, for the present, has thrown Jackson's rebellion entirely in the shade. You must know that we have a Newsboy's Association here, the members of which glory in the same ragged, barefooted, and unpleasantly dirty appearance which distinguishes their *confrères* in New-York; and, to judge by the strength of their lungs, capable of becoming some day the brightest ornaments of the "stump," or the halls of Congress. One of their original characteristics deserves especial mention. I allude to their firm regard for the Sabbath. Too strict in their religious views to break the Sabbath, yet at the same time very desirous to make "a bit" by selling the ungodly sheets of the *Republican* and *Herald* on that day, they have made a compromise with conscience, and are thus permitted to cry out these papers on the Lord's day, provided they sing their cries to some sacred orthodox tune of the hymn-book. I must confess that it has a very moral and elevating effect, to be awakened at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning by the touching words, "Here's the *Republican* and *Herald*, two for five cents" sung to the beautiful tune of Old Hundred by shrill trebles, profound bassos, and all the intermediate voices, with a vocalization original in the extreme. Of course, these pious boys all belong to the chivalry, are true-born Southerners,—and consequently very indignant at the suppression of the *State Journal*, which used to furnish them such excellent material for startling outcries. This indignation rose to such a high pitch, that a mass meeting had to be called, to give it relief. The meeting was a very noisy one, as might have been expected, and was addressed by several orators in well-ventilated trowsers, and sufficiently dirty shirts. A resolution was immediately proposed, and after some arguments adopted, declaring it to be the duty of every newsboy in St. Louis to stop selling the Black Republican papers of the city, viz.: the *Democrat* and the *News*; and, furthermore, providing that any member of the Newsboys' Association who shall catch any other newsboy in the act of crying out and selling the papers aforesaid, shall be bound on his honor to seize such offender, tear up his stock of papers, and pommel his head, pull his hair, nose or ears, kick him in the gutter, or in any other convenient and agreeable manner inflict such a punishment upon the body of the offender aforesaid, as may be calculated to have a salutary effect on the said offender's moral condition, and at the same time to be a healthy and beneficial exercise to the party inflicting the punishment.

The adoption of this resolution created a good deal of consternation among the poor fellows who earned their daily bread by selling the *Democrat* and *News*; but what was to be done? Some of the larger boys at first attempted to disregard the resolution, but a few sound cudgellings soon awoke them to a consciousness of the uselessness of their resistance; and, although the police tried to interfere, it was all in vain. Thus this parody on the great rebellion is still in full blaze, and the *Democrat* and *News* can only be purchased at the stationery shops.

AID FOR THE DISABLED AND SUFFERING VOLUNTEERS.

ACTIVE EFFORTS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Last evening, Dr Hague's church, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-first-street, was occupied by the largest congregation ever before assembled within its walls, in consequence of the announcement that the Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association would present a report of its proceedings at Washington, and that several prominent clergymen would address the meeting upon the importance of ministering to the spiritual wants of the New-York soldiers who were wounded and suffering

It was expected that Rev. Dr. Spring would preside over the meeting, but that gentleman being absent from some cause, the services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Hague.

After singing and prayer, Mr. P. Harwood Vernon, of the Army Committee, made a statement of its operations in providing for the religious wants of our men in the field of battle, by which it seems that 35,000 copies of the Soldier's Hymn-book have been issued. Every regiment of troops passing through the City during the last six weeks has been visited, and a supply of books furnished. The various camps and barracks have all been systematically visited and cared for.

In response to letters from Chaplains, the Committee has made preparations for forwarding supplies of secular papers to the seat of war. More than one hundred week-day prayer meetings, and numerous Sabbath services have been maintained by the Association, in connection with Mr. Lockwood, Chaplain.

Numerous devotional meetings have been held with the soldiers, at their encampments and regimental quarters. A single member of the Committee has conducted a correspondence with one hundred and fifty Army Chaplains, located at various points, from most of whom replies have been received, all giving an intense interest on their part in the spiritual welfare of the soldier.

Previous to making the above statement, Mr. Vernon read a telegram received at an early hour yesterday morning, from a member of the Committee in Washington. The following is the substance: "It is impossible to leave. There is work enough for ten men. We have visited hospitals constantly. They contain nearly a thousand men. Send small-sized books. Blankets and woolens are needed. No time to write a regular report."

Rev. Dr. Tyng was then introduced, and commenced his remarks by stating that he was left after all to represent the many that were advertised to be present to address the meeting. He had the honor last Sunday evening, of presiding over a similar meeting held in this City. It was then suggested that it was quite possible in that very hour of meeting that the young men who claimed their sympathy were engaged in the thickest of the contest, and perhaps many were giving up their lives as a sacrifice to their country and their God. It proved to be a sad reality. In alluding to the two young men who were in Washington, on the part of the Association, he said he was perfectly familiar with the character of both, and they were doing immense good among the poor fellows who had been wounded in battle. The duties of Chaplains were then canvassed, and the influence which they might exert over the camp. He censured severely the authorities who inaugurated the Bull's Run battle on the Sabbath. It was a matter upon which this community and this nation must speak. Never can there be, ought there be, will there be, success to that side of an army who commence their warfare on the Sabbath. The difficulties with which we are now contending were nothing compared to the hardships brought upon the people by the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. The Rev. Dr. closed his address with an earnest appeal to the audience to sustain the efforts of the Young Men's Christian Association to extend aid and spiritual comfort to the wounded and dying soldiers.

Rev. Drs. Stephens and Adams, who were expected to be present, were prevented by previous engagements. A hymn was then sung, in which the congregation joined, after which Rev. E. Pierce, Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment, related his experience among the soldiers, and briefly described the march to Bull's Run. He thought the battle should have been delayed over the Sabbath, and did not fail to denounce the politicians, editors and others, who had urged Gen. Scott to make the attack before he was ready. He intimated that those parties would not influence the future design of Gen Scott. The audience seemed gratified at this suggestion, and several of the number stamped the floor, but the Chaplain reminded them that it was the Sabbath, and the demonstration was not repeated. The Chaplain said he had recorded in his note-book these lines:

"On Sunday, July 21, 1861, the politicians' battle was fought at Bull's Run—and we were defeated."

At the conclusion of the Chaplain's address, a collection was taken, after which a hymn was sung and the benediction pronounced.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY

EFFECT OF THE UNION REVERSE AT BULL'S RUN.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Wednesday, July 24, 1861.

The reverse at Manassas emboldens both parties in Kentucky, and makes them more antagonistic and belligerent. The real Union men show more determination, and are ready to fight, if fight they must. The Union City Guards and Home Guards are increasing daily in numbers and spirit, and they cannot increase too fast. Companies called the National Guards, and composed of first rate Unionists, are rapidly forming. Gen. Rousseau's Government recruits at Camp Joe Holt number at least 1,200, and will, it is thought, reach 2,000 in a fortnight or so. The State Military Board is controlled by genuine Unionists, and will continue firm. If Gov. Magoffin would coöperate with the Board's Union majority, they would be very efficient for good. Anyhow, the Kentucky State Guard, to all appearances, is fast being demoralized and disbanded, and Gen. Buckner, besides other high officers of the Guard, has thrown up his commission. I now hope to see Gen. Buckner serve his country. If he joins the Tennessee or Virginia rebels he'll rue it. The apparent drawback at Manassas is, indeed, having quite a happy effect. We are more aroused to a sense of our duty. The Union vote will not be lessened. Col. Garrard, our candidate for State Treasurer, will be elected by 50,000 to 60,000 majority, or more. As Terry has withdrawn and the secession cause is so hopeless, Garrard may have no opponent at all. I reckon Garrard's vote will be 80,000 to 100,000. Our victory on the 5th of August will be won not by overweening confidence, nor blind enthusiasm, nor by underrating the strength of the enemy, but by a cool determination which cannot be panic-struck, by wise precaution, careful and thorough discipline and preparation, accurate estimate of the enemy's strength, and by an overwhelming combination and onset of all our forces and powers.

Of course, the enemy is rampant. They chuckle and swagger, and bluster a good deal. They appear unusually self-conceited and impudent. Every one fancies himself an invincible Beauregard. They, for a moment, cut a big swath; they have something to blow about, and catch the wavering and "neutral" with. They won't crow long,—but they must be watched and foiled at every point. All along the Tennesse line, west of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, they are at work day and night. The Purchase is in a terrible plight. All the State arms in the Mayfield Armory are at the "Seceshers'" disposal. The State Guard there and elsewhere has disbanded only to run off to Tennessee with the State arms, to muster into rebel service, and to return with rebels on or before election day, in order to control our polls, get up a general fight, and carry their State out of the Union by a storm of fire and blood. They will not succeed,—but we must be vigilant and active. Especially in the Purchase and along the disaffected line, such threats and outgivings as these are mouthed by renegade Kentuckians and "accredited" Tennesseeans:

"The time is near at hand when no foreigner and no Northerner will be suffered longer to defile the soil of Kentucky. The [illegible] coln's conspirators against the peace of Kentucky will call upon the mountains to fall upon them and hide them from the vengeance of the people. Kentucky must leave the Abolition Union; the Purchase, at least, will leave it. Kentucky must help to wipe out the Abolition rabble at Cairo and Bird's Point. Kentucky must be taken out of the Union by force, if force be necessary to take her out. Kentucky has no other alternative than to give quick support to the Confederate States. Gov. Magoffin must open the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, even at the point of the bayonet. So soon as Kentucky takes position with the North, the Confederate forces will invade Kentucky. Within twenty days Kentucky will be involved in the strife. The people of Kentucky, willing or unwilling, will have to go with the South. We will, before long, make every d—d Black Republican squat or leave this country. In less than four weeks, Kentucky will be *fixed* to go with the Southern Confederacy. There is yet time for a sudden revolution in the public sentiment of Kentucky, such as has been produced in Tennessee and Virginia," &c.

While we attach no undue importance to such talk, we know too well the character and condition of the secession leaders not to be on our guard. We must guard against them at every point, watch them every moment, and concentrate and bring to bear against them all our forces wherever and whenever needed. First-class United States Army officers are indispensable to drill and direct us. We have internal and external foes to battle with. They will be crushed, or we will be crushed. We feel that we must help the Government to coerce and subjugate them, or else they will, if they can, coerce and subjugate the Government and ourselves. Somebody has to be thrashed and subdued before the war is ended, that's evident. The question which strikes us more and more forcibly is this—*shall the rebels thrash and subdue the Government and subjugate Kentucky, and impose upon and subject forever the Southern people; or shall Kentucky, as a loyal member of the Government, do her part to punish and put down the rebels, to shoot or hang the tyrant traitors and vile impostors, and thus to deliver the Southern people from the reign of terror and delusion?* The vast majority of my fellow-Kentuckians will answer this question as they ought. PONTIAC.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY

DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE ARMY—THE TWELFTH NEW-YORK MILITIA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Harper's Ferry, Friday, July 26, 1861.

The division under Gen Banks are to hold this post. Since the defeat of Sunday this place becomes one of great importance. As long as this post is held, Maryland is safe. Under Gen. Banks it is hoped that this Department will do something more than keep out of the way of the enemy. Our men are tired of doing nothing, and the men whose time is nearly out are not able to keep up the discipline.

We have several officers here who have come back from Washington. The conduct of Gen. Patterson is most severely condemned. We were sent on to hold in check Gen Johnston. He was within four miles of us. He was allowed to move on the railroad without let or hindrance. And while 23,000 men were kept on the move from one place to another we have done absolutely nothing.

The Twelfth Regiment of New-York troops were indignant that they could have no share in active duty. This fine corps left New-York at a moment's warning. One of the Union Defence Committee told me that the Twelfth troops have had the worst treatment and made less fuss about it than any other. In the Capital they put themselves under the most intense drill—and when they were moved out from Washington to join Gen. Patterson, they were in splendid order and battle trim. While passing from Bunker Hill to Charlestown, the regiment was drawn up in battle array. An attack was expected each moment, and the regiment were kept in line of battle from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. It was a hot day—no water could be had, and the men suffered greatly. But no man was moved. All kept their post, and would have met the enemy, and when these troops are marched up Broadway, when their time is out, though they may have no real action, they will be entitled to great credit for their willingness to fight. When the news came that our Army was cut off, our boys said, "No matter if our Army has been cut off, we don't care if they will only give us a chance at them." The feeling of indignation is strong.

To-day, Gen. Patterson made a visit to the camp of the Fifth New-York troops and they received him with groans.

The Twelfth troops feel insulted that the Twelfth New-York Volunteers should be taken for them, and as this running regiment are thick in Washington, with the Army cap and twelve on it, our men are quite ashamed.

One of the officers of the United States Army says that he saw Col. Tomnkins, of the New-York Second Regiment, start and run, while his regiment was firm, and he threw away his sword and out-run all.

No pains is taken to keep the enemy off this place. If an aid from Gen. Johnston wanted to come into this Division, it would be easy to do so. A stage runs daily from Winchester to Harper's Ferry. Men get a pass from Johnston, come on to our lines, pass our guards, and stay as long as they please. So that all we have and all we do is as well known as to us.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

Jefferson City, Saturday, July 27

In the Convention, this morning, Mr. Broadhead, Chairman of the Committe of seven, moved that its report be recommitted to the Committee. The reason assigned for it, was that since it had been made, Hon. H. R. Gamble had by a vote of the Convention, been added to that Committee, and in deference to his ability and patriotism, the Committee would wish to have his views on the report. After some unimportant debate, Mr. Broadhead's motion was adopted.

Some slight modifications will be made in the report, but that will not materially change its original features, and the report will be carried by a very large majority. The Committee of seven, now eight, are in session, but on motion the Convention adjourned till 9 o'clock Monday morning

THE SIXTY-NINTH—A CORRECTION

The officers who came home with Company J, of the Sixty-ninth, are, First-Lieutenant, John Coonan, and Second-Lieutenant, Thomas Canton. Their names were both incorrectly printed Conway.

CARD FROM LIEUT. MOTT—CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been published in several of the daily papers as a deserter, will you be kind enough, as an act of simple justice to me, to insert in your columns the accompanying copy of Surgeon Radinsky's certificate, and of the pass granted me by Brig.-Gen. Mansfield.

The original, together with the certificate of other surgeons in Washington, are in my possession.

Very respectfully, FRANK R. MOTT,
Second Lieutenant Company I, Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

New-York, Sunday, July 28, 1861.

Washington, Wednesday, July 24, 1861.

This is to certify that Lieut. Frank R. Mott, of Company I, Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., is suffering from a severe rheumatic affection; therefore he requests, and I recommend that a furlough of one month be granted to him to remain under the care of his father, Dr. Valentine Mott, of New-York City.

Certified to by L. D. Radinsky, M. D., attending Surgeon Thirty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. V

Countersigned and approved by
MANSFIELD, Brigadier-General, D. C.

Let the above-named officer have a free ticket for New-York. Signed, MANSFIELD.
Mr Byrd, Pass-Agent.

"DRAKE DE KAY."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I don't make a practice of asking questions through the public prints, but certain facts which have recently come to my knowledge induce me to propound the question—Who is Drake De Kay, of autographic notoriety? The people are gradually becoming alive to the fact that none but true and tried men should now be placed in positions of influence, and I simply wish to ask it it can be possible that one who was known to many here six months since as a noisy and profane young brawler, of strong Southern sympathies and antecedents, is to-day a Captain in the U. S. Army, and the confidential aid of an officer to whom the defence of Washington is specially intrusted? Information upon this point would gratify

A FRIEND OF THE UNION.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice a statement in the papers, on authority of Lieut. Ferguson, that Lieut.-Col. Elliott, of the Seventy-ninth, was in Washington, at Willard's Hotel, during the battle of Bull's Run. This I know to be false, as I have a letter from an officer of the regiment, stating that the Lieutenant-Colonel and his [illegible] the fight. The Lieutenant-Colonel had his horse's breast shot away by a cannon ball, and in the sudden fall ensuing, the horse fell upon his rider, who was severely bruised—not so much, however, as to hinder him from being now actively employed in reorganizing the regiment, which was completely broken up, about half the rank and file being killed or missing.

Please do justice to a gallant officer by inserting the above. C. C. SNOW,

Corner Fulton and Franklin avenues, Brooklyn.

July 27, 1861.

NOT KILLED AS REPORTED.

James A. Barker, of Company C, Fire Zouaves, has called upon us to assure us that he was not killed at the battle of Bull's Run, as the *Herald* persistently asserts. He received a ball through his leg, and was badly bruised by a horse falling upon him, but expects to be all right again soon.

THE SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

The following letter, from an officer of this regiment—the Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers—contains an interesting account of their participation in the battle at Bull's Run. This regiment was one of the first in the field, and last out of it. They suffered as much as any engaged, yet they were scarcely credited or mentioned in connection with the affair:

Camp Scott, near Alexandria,
Thursday, July 25, 1861.

My Dear Father: I suppose you are desirous to hear from me in regard to our glorious attack and inglorious retreat. We moved on Bull's Run at 6 A. M. on Sunday morning, and arrived at 11½ A. M., after two miles "double-quick," when, without one moment's rest, we were ordered to cross to the left of Arnold's Battery and support him. This was after we had moved up the side-hill and given the enemy one round. In the meantime the New-York Zouaves moved over to the right of Arnold, and lay under cover of a fence, whilst our regiment passed on to the left. Arnold's Battery was no more than planted when the enemy opened their heavy artillery on him, and after one shot got his range completely, knocking two of his guns off their carriages, and killing or wounding almost every man in his command. Those who survived the volley ran away. Upon their running, a party of horsemen, some 90 or 100 strong, dashed up for the purpose, I suppose, of capturing the guns, but the Zouaves rose up from behind the fence and completely emptied their saddles. I do not believe there were ten left out of the company, said to be commanded by Ben McCulloch, who is himself killed. After their destruction the Zouaves fell back for the purpose of reloading, when a regiment of infantry dashed out at a charge bayonets from the bushes, for the purpose of following the Firemen, thinking, I suppose, they had run; we then rose and gave them a volley; the Zouaves then dashed back from the road to our relief, and passing us moved right down into the hollow, where Col. Ward immediately ordered us to follow This was the bloodiest part of the battle, here we were exposed to both infantry, riflemen and occasional charges of cavalry, besides the continual and rapid fire of their whole artillery. Here we were for three hours, some of us now charging with parties of Zouaves, and now with some of our own men, five times I came within sight of their masked batteries, and in this hot place were the Zouaves and our regiment kept, without one company of any other regiment coming to our support. Once and once only the gallant Fourteenth of Brooklyn endeavored to come to our assistance, but they could not get through the terrible fire between us, and were obliged to fall back. For all this, with our Major wounded and missing, Capt. McQuade killed, young Tom Hamblin, First Lieutenant, wounded and prisoner, Lieut. Brady wounded, Capt. McGrath wounded, and no less than 250 men killed or wounded, the New-York papers never gave one word about the Scott Life Guard

The retreat was the most awful sight the eye of man ever looked upon. The troops had had no sleep for forty-eight hours, and traveled twelve miles out to Bull's Run. The retreat was made from that place to Washington, a distance of thirty-six miles. Next day I read of the death of my dear brother James, which added keenly to the gloom of our defeat.

Yours, GEO. W. COONEY.

A SON OF THE REGIMENT.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of July 27, says:

"At the time the National forces, under Gen. Patterson, entered Charlestown, Va., the regiment of Col Patterson was the first to enter that place after the cavalry and artillery. The regiment had not proceeded far before they discovered a boy, about 13 years of age, running towards them, and on approaching, he was spoken to by one of the officers. The boy informed the officer that his name was Wm. Ryan, and that his father had been driven from Charlestown by the Secessionists, and that he had gone to New York and joined a regiment to fight for the Union The boy then informed Capt. Thompson, of Company E, that he would show him where a cannon, powder, &c., were concealed, if he would allow him afterwards to remain with the regiment. His request was quickly granted, and Capt. Thompson's company was taken to an engine house in the town, where a six pound iron cannon, six kegs of artillery powder, several kegs and canisters of pistol powder, three uniform coats and one musket were found. The cannon was mounted upon a carriage, but one of the wheels had been removed, subsequently, however, the missing wheel was found in some bushes near by. Young Ryan at once became a favorite with Capt. Thompson's men, and they were lavish in their attentions to his wants Soon after this occurrence, the father of young Ryan was found in the ranks of the New-York Ninth Regiment, then at Harper's Ferry, and informed of the safety of his son. Capt. Thomson proposed bringing the boy to Philadelphia and providing for him, which proposition was agreed to by the father, whose position in the Ninth Regiment prevented him from seeing after his son as he would like to do. Mr. Ryan stated that when the secession fever broke out, his Union sentiments became known, and he was informed that he would be compelled to fight against the Union men. Not relishing this proposition, he managed to make his escape, but was unable to take his son with him. Young Ryan has been faithfully cared for, and he seems delighted with his change of residence. On his arrival here with the regiment, on Thursday, his clothes were much the worse for wear, but, yesterday, he appeared at the armory of Company E in a new suit, much to the delight of himself and his late companions. He has certainly fallen in good hands, Capt. Thompson being spoken of by his men in the highest terms.

AN ARIZONIAN FOR THE WARS.

The *Alta California* of July 3 says: Edward Cross, Esq., who has recently arrived from Arizona, is *en route* to Washington, where he will report himself for duty to the National Government, he having been proffered a commission in the National Army. As early as 1857 Mr. Cross transported over the country to Tubac, the first press and printing paraphernalia ever sent into Arizona. For some time, subsequently, Mr Cross edited the *Arizonian*, which paper he sold to Lieut Mowry. He says the Territory is in a terribly unfortunate condition at present. The Apaches have completely overrun it, and since his departure have massacred many whites in cold blood Business is completely prostrated, and hundreds are preparing to leave the country. Mr. Cross is enthusiastically in favor of the proposition to raise a cavalry regiment in California, for the wars. He is confident that no State in the Union possesses such capital material, and he himself would prefer being connected with such a corps, than in any other departmental service. Mounted regiments are needed, and if commanded by skillful officers, the Pacific cavalry would equal Murat's.

KENTUCKIAN REBELS SEIZING ARMS.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of July 22 says:

"On Wednesday night last a large number of Kentuckians who had joined the troops at Union City, succeeded in passing the lines, the sentinels composing which were Kentuckians, and started at double quick time for Maysfield, Ky., where it was known were some 1,200 stand of arms and 6 field-pieces. These, it was stated, were the objects which attracted them to that section, and had they been permitted to proceed, no doubt they would have returned in triumph. But Gen. Cheatham, having by some means obtained information of the movement, and discerning at once the delicate position it would place Tennessee in, immediately dispatched an aid and a small party in pursuit of the expeditionists. They were overtaken a short distance from the line and peremptorily ordered back. A 'council of war' was held by the men, and, after a great deal of discussion, the men reluctantly returned, cursing the fate that led them to enter the service before attaining their object.

The case was not so bad, however. A number of Kentuckians, amounting to about 150 or 200, encamped without arms just over the Tennessee line and in Kentucky, were informed of the presence of the arms in Maysfield, and, on Thursday night, started for the spot, with a determination to possess themselves of the arms or die in the attempt. No allegiance to the Confederate States prevented their taking possession of what they justly considered their own, and when the enterprise was divulged at Union City, next morning, the wish was universal among 'the boys' that they might succeed.

They were expected to return on Saturday morning, but, up to 4 o'clock, the hour at which we left, had not done so. We were informed, last night, however, that they had returned, the expedition having been entirely successful. Of course the Kentuckians do not desire to possess these arms for the sake of having them. They intend to use them (and no one knows better how,) before Lincoln shall subjugate their State. We wish them God-speed."

THE CAMPAIGN IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of July 25, says:

"Brig.-Gen. Rosencranz now commands the Department of the Ohio. He was at Grafton, on Tuesday, *en route* for Parkersburgh, to take command of the Kanawha expedition. Col. Tyler, of the Seventh Ohio Regiment, will command a column moving across the country, to coöperate with Gens. Rosencranz and Cox.

Cheat Mountain Pass—beyond Huttonville, and the route—at 'Red House'—by which the remainder of Garnett's division escaped Gen. Hill, will be strongly fortified and occupied, a strong detachment will be left at Cheat River Pass, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the two railroads will be strongly guarded, when the remainder of the available force in Western Virginia will be con- [illegible] the Kanawha region. The Fifth Ohio, under Col. Dunning is already at Parkersburgh, and four more regiments, now in camp in this State, will be forwarded immediatey to Western Virginia. We will, therefore, have stirring times in the West very soon. It was rumored last night that the rebels having got wind of movements intended for them, were falling back. The fact that they are occupying the country about Gauley Bridge, indicates a retrograde movement."

SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* describing the rout in Virginia, and the appearance of the Georgia camp, says:

"Some rich treasures of epistolary literature were 'captured' in this same camp. One of them presented some of the most extraordinary specimens of practical phonography yet exhibited anywhere.

The writer, a soldier in a Georgia regiment, I believe, spelt 'according to sound' most *literally*. For example, he wanted to tell the young lady to whom he was writing that he 'would find the accursed Yankees so long as God Almighty gave him breath.' When he came to 'God Almighty,' he appears to have been puzzled. Finally he made a desperate dash, and wrote it down thus: G o d God, d-l-e, dle, Goddle, m-i, mi, t-y, ty: Goddle Mity' With which providential spelling let me close, on the subject of rebel correspondence for the present."

A BOSTON REPORTER MISSING.

The Boston *Traveler* says: "We hear that one of the reporters of the Boston *Press*, who went out to witness the battle of Sunday, is missing and cannot be found. He was seen upon the field just before the retreat, and then said that he was going to the hospital, since which he has not been heard from. He had not returned to his hotel at Washington on Monday night, and it is possible that he may have been taken prisoner by the rebels.

Arrivals in the City.

Edwin Forrest, the great tragedian, of Philadelphia; Col. E. G. Allen, from Washington; P. J. Roger, of Washington; J. T. Potts, of Illinois; J. S. Lane, of New-Haven; G. A. Rasch, of Baltimore; and J. H. Thompson, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Clerk, of Sandy Hill; Hon. E. F. Johnson, of Connecticut; J. Cochran, of Pennsylvania; T. Wierskoff, of Russia; W. A. Dards, of Kentucky; G. P. Baker, of California; and Wm. Parker, of Canada, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Churchill and lady, of Washington; Prof. Baird and lady, and Miss Baird, of Washington; and T. de la Tomiente and family, of Havana, are at the Everett House.

T. Bigelow Lawrence, of Boston; C. W. Orne, of Canton; E. de Ribeau and Augustus Wilson, of Santiago de Cuba, and Lieut. C. O. Storrs, of Mass., are at the Brevoort House.

Col. E. G. Allen, from Washington; Jno. Turner, of Philadelphia; G. Stryker, of Rome; R. C. Fox and lady, of Washington, and W. H. Harding, of Indianopolis, Ind., are at the Astor House.

Francis Mowett, of London; Geo. Bullock, of Philadelphia; H. Ames, of Connecticut; G. M. Brewer, of Boston; D. D. Williams, of Virginia, and B. C. Baker, of Cincinnatti, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Dr. H. R. Tappan and J. L. Tappan, of Michigan are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Elopers Arrested.

St. Louis, Sunday, July 28.

Mrs. Emma Emelia Scott and Newton St. John, who eloped from New-York July 8, were arrested here yesterday.

Markets by Telegraph.

Albany, Saturday, July 27.

Flour very dull. No sales of Wheat. Corn easier and salable at 40½c.@41c. for Western mixed, afloat; sales 10,200 bush. Oats dull and lower; sales 10,000 bush. Chicago at 31c. Wool—the low medium grades are in good demand; sales 8,100 lbs. No. 1 pulled, and 3,000 lbs. coarse fleeces, both on private terms. *Received* by Central Railroad, for New-York, 49 bales Wool, 1,269 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Highwines. For Boston, 1,633 bbls. Flour, 155 bales Wool. *Shipped*, by tows to New-York, July 26: 53,800 bush. Corn, 9,000 bush. Rye, 33,400 bush. Wheat, 20,000 bush. Oats, 13,000 bush. Feed.

Oswego, Saturday, July 27.

Flour unchanged. Wheat scarce and market quiet. Corn ½c. lower. Sales, 6,600 bush. Illinois at 34½c. Rye in demand. Sales, 4,000 bush. Canadian at 50c. Other grains quiet. Canal Freights steady: Flour, 28c., Wheat, 8c., Corn, 7c. to New-York. *Lake Imports* 35,000 bush. Wheat, 44,800 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports* 1,000 bbls. Flour, 15,400 bushels Wheat; 61,000 bushels Corn, 10,600 bushels Rye.

Cincinnati, Saturday, July 27.

Flour dull, and hardly any demand. Whisky at 13½c., with small sales. Bacon—Shoulders at 5c.; no inquiry for other provisions. Exchange on New-York firmer at ⅜ ℔ cent.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Matanzas, from Matanzas—Mrs. M. Watson, M. Castellanos, J. Hillman, J. Crag, W. Crag, W. Wood, H. Casamayor, F. Valdez, A. Arango, B. L. Palmer, A. del Pazo, E. del Canimo, F. Rivern, B. Murphy, J. Leates, C. B. Kelton, E. Rivern, A. Anderson, J. Pudbisky, J. Gonzalez, wife and child, D. Luiz and sister, B. D. Mauton, P. Luzzon, J. Philps, H. Davis, P. Hernandez, A. Wilson, F. Laucinen, A. Pendell, J. Lowther, Fr. Diaz Torriente, wife and two children, Mrs. Catharine Corling

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY
Sun rises.... 4 53 | Sun sets . 7 19 | Moon rises 10 45
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY
Sandy Hook 12 31 | Gov. Island 1 20 | Hell Gate . . 2 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK . . SUNDAY, July 28.

Arrived.

Steamship Matanzas, Leisgang, Matanzas July 22, with sugar and 37 passengers to Mora Bros & Navarro. Anchored in Quarantine at 1 A. M.

Steamer Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse and passengers to F. Perkins. July 27, 6 P. M., off Cape Henlopen, spoke U. S. gun-boat Seminole, on a cruise.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., with mdse to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse to E. Bynner.

Ship James Foster, Jr., Abeel, Liverpool June 19, with mdse. and 108 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. July 21, lat. 42 40, lon. 61 30, passed a black ship, bound W., with loss of fore and maintopmasts; the mizzenmast gone close to the deck.

Ship Mercury, French, Havre June 20, with mdse. and 95 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. July 17, lat. 42 53, lon. 52 41, exchanged signals with Br. steamship Etna, hence for Liverpool.

Ship Lepenstrath, (Br., of Greenock,) Main, Greenock, and 12 ds. from Havana, with coal to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Is anchored at Lower Quarantine.

Ship Kate Swanton, (Br., of Cardiff,) Hocker, London 51 ds. via Halifax 10 ds., in ballast to Arkell & Hurst. On the Banks, saw a number of icebergs.

Ship Leonidas, Wood, Havana 11 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess. Is anchored at Lower Quarantine.

Ship Enterprise, McLane, Havre June 18, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Had light variable weather the entire passage.

Ship David, (Fr.,) Baron, Philadelphia 3 ds. Will load for Havre.

Bark Jaruca, (Span.,) Cabanas, Havana 14 ds., in ballast to Galway, Casado & Teller. Is anchored in Lower Quarantine.

Brig Maria, Morgan, Para June 28, with india-rubber, &c., to E. L. Corning. July 26, Sandy Hook bearing W. by N. 200 miles, exchanged signals with an Oldenburg bark, strg. E.

Brig William Akin, (Br.,) Wadman, Windsor, N. S., 16 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Cyclone, (of New-Bedford,) Dall, Frontera July 2, with logwood to B. F. Small. July 21, lat. 36 12, lon. 74, spoke U. S. steamer Roanoke, hence, steering N. W. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. R. H. Vermilyea, Genedy, Baltimore 2 ds., with lumber to Benton & Son.

Schr. S. L. Tilley, (Br.,) McFee, St. John, N. B., 17 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Wareham 2 ds., with nails to Parker Mills Co.

Schr. Pavilion, Kelley, Harwich 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Mary Emily, Blanchard, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. J. Reed, Stetson, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Oregon, Bates, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Henry Clay, Duel, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. W. A. Crocker, Smith, Dighton 3 ds.

WIND—During the day, fresh from S. S. E.

Sailed.

July 27—Ships E. C. Scranton, for Liverpool; Young America, for London; Bullion, for Havre. Barks Ida S., for Bristol; Ella, for Marseilles. Brigs E. A. Reed, for Barbados; D. O. Castine, for Guadaloupe; Libertas, (Nor.,) for Genoa; Eighty-five, (Br.,) for Arichat; Joseph Hume, (Br.,) for Cork.

Spoken, &c.

Director—Br. bark, bound E., exchanged signals with, July 3, lat. 45 52, lon. 24 46.

Georgetown—Br. ship, bound E., July 14, no lat., &c.

Mary Lane—schr., of Halifax, strg. W. S. W., July 11, lat. 24 30, lon. 58.

Persian—Br. brig-of-war, bound E., July 3, lat. 45 52, lon. 24 56.

Sultana—Br. ship, from Demerara for London, 38 ds. out, July 3, lat. 41, lon. 43.

Samuel Culling—ship, from Liverpool for Boston, 32 ds. out, July 24, lat. 43, lon. 62.

Foreign Ports.

At Tonala, July 1, schr. Bennett Flanner, for Europe, ldg., to sail 20th.

At Para, June 28, bark Oregon, Chase, from Maranham, dischg., unc.; brig Isabella, Higgins, from and for New-York, arr. June 27; schr. Para, Cathcart, hence, just arr., with Captain sick.

Matanzas—In port July 22, ship Charles Sprague, Saunders, ldg.; bark Diana, Packard, do.; brig Shibboleth, Morton, do.

Cleared—July 14, bark Blue Wing, for Falmouth; schrs. Hattie Rose, for New-York; Chief, for Turks Island; 19th, ship Sebastopol, for Bath; bark Avon, for Cork; brig N. Hopkins, for New-York; schr. Protector, for Philadelphia.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STACRH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. ☞ The attention of families is solicited to their *new style* SILVER GLOSS STARCH.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a smart, tidy young woman, who understands her business perfectly; is a beautiful washer and maker-up of linen and muslin; also an excellent waitress; has good references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 302 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts., up-stairs, for [illegible]